PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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MARGINAL COLUMN
By ERATA BHAPIRO

BIBLE scholars, convening in Jerusalem next week, would perform a useful purpose if they tried not only to establish the true picture of the events that took place in the days of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, but to indicate the causes which led to the moral disintegration which preceded the fall of the Judean Kingdom. Men do not like to learn — neither when they are children and have to go to school, nor when they become politicians and begin to tell other people what to do. But scholars, at least, have a different approach. Perhaps for that reason they are held in disrespect by political leaders.

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POLITICAL leaders do not like prophets, either. But here they are on firmer ground. Prophets, especially prophets who foretell doom, are bad for the morale of the people. What would have happened if Jeremiah had had more political sense and limited his attacks to specific charges which the authorities would have been required to answer? A notable predecessor of Jeremiah, the Prophet Nathan, had a salutary moral hold on that powerful epicurean, King David. Josiah, too, had enough political sense to build up faith in the future while the enemy was besieging Jerusalem. But Jeremiah cared little for the authority of the country's administration. As a great humanitarian, Jeremiah saw only the ultimate aim of all good administration: justice for the underdog. That justice was also a technique, an administration, and therefore liable to human failure, was beyond Jeremiah's horizon. Or, at least, being a poet, he cared little for the technical side of human relations. He somehow took it for granted that administrators would be good administrators if they had good intentions. It is the belief which makes peoples rise in revolution.

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THE administration of the last Judean kings was, probably, far from perfect. Poor souls, the provincial rulers in the Judean hills believed power could be won by external signs: a lofty palace, a haughty look, a show of implacability which made the rulers of Nineveh and The Lake of Egypt so important they were instantly obeyed. The art of administering Judeans is more subtle. Jeremiah was probably right when he clamoured for personal example on the part of the rulers. A little pioneering modesty in the court of Mt. Moriah would have made all the difference to the ruled.

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HOWEVER, the method which Jeremiah chose to persuade the administrators was disastrous. He set out to influence authority by telling the people they were doomed. When the time came for the people to stand by the authorities in facing a common danger, the people failed. There was no hope anyhow Jeremiah had taught them. They believed him, because they had no reason to believe the Kings.

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JEREMIAH was wrong of course. In spite of his poetic transcendency, he was the man of the land whose reactions were normal and whose aims were simple. Jeremiah described destruction as the end of everything — not only the end of the Kingdom of Judea, but also the end of life. The marvel of the Diaspora was that the destruction of the Temple did not end the existence of the Jewish people. Jezekiel, with his mad visions, was truer to the political necessities of the Jews than Jeremiah was. He gave them hope.

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READING through a report of the Knesset proceedings this week leaves one with a sad impression that the men who represent the people of Israel today in its law-giving assembly do not read the Bible often enough. Some leaders of the Opposition seem to think that their Jeremiads are read only by the administrators of today, who will have replaced themselves within a year. What they do is to undermine the trust of the people in the authority of the State, thus preventing the possibility of improving the administration some time. They also teach the people to disbelieve orders — a tragedy in time of stress.

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STATESMEN, of course, must know that justice is a function of the state. There is no hope of justice where the technical part of it, the State, does not exist.

Tel Aviv, April 10.

TIBET'S PUPPET RULER TO PEKING

HONG KONG (Reuter).—The Panchen Lama, Chinese-backed head of the Tibetan Government, left Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, on Thursday for Peking, Peking Radio reported. The Panchen Lama, installed as Head of the Tibetan Government in place of the fugitive Dalai Lama, will attend the second National Peoples Congress, due to open at Peking on April 17.

The Dalai Lama on the same day completed the most perilous stretch of his pony trek towards the Assam plains of India. He crossed the 14,500 foot Se La Pass and descended into Sang Dzong, a Buddhist village 25 miles from Towang Monastery, where he had rested for a week after his escape from Tibet.

The independent Indian newspaper "The Statesman" reported from Sikkim that Chinese Communist troops were moving rapidly into Western Tibet to bloc refugee escape routes to Nepal and India.

"The Times of India" quoted a high Chinese official in the border town of Kalimpong as saying his Government had decided to put down the Tibetan rebellion once and for all.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian Defence Minister, told Parliament that if anyone violated India's frontiers her defence forces would meet the situation to the best of their ability.

He was replying to a two-day debate, on demands for grants for his Ministry, during which several members had spoken of "threats" to India's security from Chinese action in Tibet and from the American military pact with Pakistan.

Mr. Menon said, "If anybody should be so unwise or unkind and ungenerous as seriously to violate our frontiers, defence forces of this country would meet them to the best of their capacity."

Bonn to Ignore East German Call

BERLIN (Reuter). — East German Premier Otto Grotewohl announced on Thursday night that he had proposed a meeting with West Germany to seek agreement on an all-German peace treaty before the East-West Foreign Ministers' conference in Geneva on May 11.

He said in a broadcast that he had made this proposal in a personal letter to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, which was handed over in Bonn earlier in the day.

A West German Government spokesman said in Bonn later that Grotewohl's letter to the Chancellor would remain unanswered.

The East German news agency A.D.N. reported that East Germany had sent notes to Britain, France, and the U.S. about the Foreign Ministers' meeting and the summit conference.

A.D.N. said the notes "expressed the expectation that a peace conference for Germany would also be called soon."

Large Crowd Greets Adenauer at Como

COMO, Italy (Reuter). — Flags and flowers greeted Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, when he arrived here by train on Thursday for a three-week sunshine holiday, leaving the world speculating on how much power he will retain in his prospective new role as President.

A large crowd shouted, "Viva Adenauer" when the Scandinavia Express, decorated with German and Italian flags, drew into Como Station.

Usually well informed sources in Bonn said Adenauer intends to correspond with Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, from Como in an attempt to ease the strained relation between Bonn and London.

In London, authoritative quarters did not expect Mr. Macmillan to reply to Adenauer's criticisms of an alleged anti-German mood in Britain.

Adenauer spoke of "wire-pullers" who were systematically impairing Anglo-German relations. His criticisms are considered in London to be exaggerated.

Soldier Killed As Train Hits Van

HAIFA. — A soldier, Yosef Rahamim, was fatally injured on Wednesday evening when the tender in which he was a passenger collided with a train near Atlit.

The van driver, Mr. Yehuda Nissim, was injured and taken to the Rambam Hospital.

The accident occurred at a little used level crossing. The driver of the passenger train noticed the van from a distance of 300 metres, braked and hooted. But as the train was going at over 70 k.p.h. he could not bring it to a halt in time.

Russia Seeks Talks On European Trade

MOSCOW (Reuter) — Russia has called for a conference of foreign trade ministers from countries belonging to the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe for consideration of the development of trade among all European countries, according to the Soviet news agency, TASS.

New proposals for the further expansion of peaceful economic cooperation in Europe were contained in a memorandum handed to the Executive Secretary of the E.C.E.

The memorandum proposes the establishment within E.C.E. of a general European regional trade organization to consider the abolition of all discrimination in trade, maximum lowering or liquidation of customs barriers, the granting of loans and credits, mutual accounts and payments and other European trade problems.

W. German Arms Dumps On Neighbours' Soil

PARIS (Reuter). — Bilateral negotiations are in progress between the West German Government and the Governments of adjacent countries for the provision of depot facilities for West German NATO forces, a spokesman at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe said on Thursday.

Iraq Wants to Take Over French Shares in I.P.C.

BEIRUT (UPI). —Iraq is asking nationalization of the French shares of the Iraq Petroleum Company, a well-informed source said on Thursday.

The French Government-owned Compagnie Francaise de Petrole holds 23.75 percent of the shares of the IPC. Similar shares are held by British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell. Another 23.75 per cent is divided equally between Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum. The remaining five per cent is held by the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Iraq is at present negotiating with IPC Board Chairman, Sir Walter Monckton, for an increase in its share of approximately 10 per cent. Western oil men here say that if the Iraq request is granted by the IPC, the rest of the Arab world will demand equal treatment — a demand it will be difficult to resist.

Reliable sources here agree that negotiations on the Iraqi suggestion for nationalization of the French shares are now under way in Baghdad.

Eban Denies Pressure On Naming Successor

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Ambassador Abba Eban dismissed as "nonsense" the report of Jon Kimche in the April 3 issue of the London "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review" that Mr. Eban must submit the name of his successor before he leaves in May.

Mr. Kimche had said that the proposal that Mr. Ya'acov Herzog act as Charge d'Affaires until the new Ambassador is chosen after the November elections "had to be ruled out."

An Embassy spokesman said Mr. Eban has had no instructions to submit the name of his successor to the State Department and has certainly never heard any objections from the State Department to leaving Mr. Herzog as Charge d'Affaires.

No Hurry About Reid

It may be noted that the American Embassy in Israel is now headed by its Charge d'Affaires and no one knows when Ambassador-designate Ogden Reid will arrive in Israel since Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who objects to politically appointed ambassadors, seems to be in no hurry to schedule hearings on Mr. Reid's confirmation.

Thursday's "Washington Post" and "Times-Herald" reported that Mr. Reid may have to serve without confirmation.

Eban to Explain Economic Need for U.S. Grant-in-Aid

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel Ambassador Abba Eban on Thursday asked the U.S. State Department for an appointment early next week to discuss Israel's continuing need for grants-in-aid.

Israel officials here and American Zionist leaders have rejected the idea that the State Department decision not to include Israel in the 1960 grant-in-aid programme was politically motivated and was the beginning of a new rapprochement with Abdul Nasser.

Aside from the fact that there is no sign the Administration has changed its basic estimate of Nasser and his policies, the International Cooperation Administration has persuasive figures to back up its arguments that Israel has progressed economically to the point where it must make way for other countries with greater needs.

In its presentation to Congress, I.C.A. pointed out that, of 21 Afro-Asian countries which have achieved independence since World War II, Israel's *per capita* national product of $882 in 1957 was not only the highest but twice that of the second highest, Lebanon, and four times that of the third highest, the Philippines.

The remaining 18 were in the $100 range, with eight under that sum.

Ambassador Eban must counter these economic arguments with persuasive arguments of his own. While it is true that Israel's economic progress and growth in exports have been remarkable, there is still a trade gap of $340m. Also true, as the State Department told the "New York Times" correspondent a few days ago, is that Israel's reserves have increased but Israel's long-term debt has risen much more rapidly.

Israel must accelerate its economic progress in the next few years before restitution payments end and the first bond issue falls due.

While Israel appreciates the desire to turn the grant programme into loans, and has benefited from appropriations under the Development Loan Funds, these loans go for equipment and are not a substitute for unallocated hard currency, available under grants-in-aid.

Israelis therefore hope that the State Department's decision, made on economic grounds, will be reversed for good and sufficient economic reasons.

British Imports Approved in Cairo

Import licences for British goods totalling £1m. were issued in Cairo on Wednesday, and the Egyptian authorities are planning to import a further £1m. worth of British products, Beirut Radio reported on Thursday.

These imports are the first to be paid for with funds "defrosted" by Britain under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian financial accord. They comprise mostly industrial equipment.

Cairo Alleges Civil War in Iraq

BEIRUT. — A Cairo newspaper said on Thursday that "civil war" has broken out in Iraq. There has been no confirmation of the story from other sources.

The report of bloody clashes, published by "Al Ahram," was the latest in a series of charges and counter-charges in a propaganda war between Iraq and the United Arab Republic.

Iraq's most recent blast was a report by Baghdad Radio that former Egyptian President Mohammed Nagib had died several months ago and that the news had been hushed up by Nasser. Nagib has been kept in seclusion in recent years.

"Al Ahram" said violent fighting has broken out between Nationalists, Government troops and Communists in three areas of north and northwest Iraq.

Anti-Communist demonstrators were machine-gunned by troops. It also said fierce fighting was under way in Jabal Sinjr between Shammar tribesmen and pro-Kassem forces, part of which had defected to the rebels.

Egyptian newspapers published front-page reports that Iraq and the Soviet Union had secretly agreed on the despatch of Soviet volunteers to Iraq to bolster the Kassem regime.

The newspapers said that following the agreement the arrival in Iraq of a further 2,000 Kurdish tribesmen from the Soviet Union was imminent.

(A Soviet ship is now on its way to Iraq with several hundred Kurds from the Soviet Union. Baghdad Radio has said the Kurds had taken refuge there from persecution in 1947, but Cairo Radio said they had been trained in "gang warfare" and their despatch was "blatant foreign occupation.") *(UPI, Reuter)*

Iraqi 'Peace' Group Plans 2nd Rally

The Iraqi "Peace Partisans" are convening their second country-wide conference on April 14 and 15, Baghdad Radio reported Thursday night. "Peace Partisans" from all over the world are expected to attend, the radio said.

The last conference came immediately before the Mosul rebellion a month ago.

Glubb Blames Israel For Russian Entry to M-E

LONDON. — The former British commander of the Arab Legion, Sir John Glubb claims that Israel and Zionism are responsible for the emergence of Nasser and Russian influence in the Middle East.

In the 496 pages of his new book which appeared on Thursday, "Britain and the Arabs," Sir John retraces the history of Anglo-Arab relations during the last half century. Sir John writes: "It is fear of Israel which has made Gamal Abdul Nasser and has admitted Russia to the Middle East." He asserts that Zionism made—as Israel still makes—real agreement between Britain and the Arabs impossible.

Labour Unity Needed, Declares Ben-Gurion at Mapai Conference

U.K. Firm Helping Bromine Plant

A preliminary agreement has been reached between the Ministry of Development, on behalf of the Israel Government and the Israel Mining Industries on one side, and a well-known British firm, Baker Perkins Ltd., of Peterborough, concerning the production, application and marketing of T.B.E., a bromide compound based on a new and non-expensive process invented by Israel Mining Industries, it was announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The process will be used for the enrichment of relatively poor ores and, since it is less expensive than any other existing process for the production of T.B.E., it opens new export markets for Israel bromine, of which the resources are practically unlimited.

According to the agreement, a pilot plant with a maximum output of 250 tons per year will be erected and operated not later than 12 months after the signing of the agreement. The British firm will advance $116,00 on account of future supply of T.B.E.

Baker Perkins Ltd. undertakes to design, build, develope and sell special equipment for the ore dressing process of T.B.E. The pilot plant will be erected in Sdom at the site of the bromine plant with an approximate investment of IL250,000. Simultaneously the foreign company will erect abroad a demonstration unit capable of treating one ton of ore per hour. After the experimental period, a full-scale industrial plant with an annual minimum capacity of 5,000 tons of T.B.E. is envisaged in Sdom.

'Call-Up' Decision Expected Sunday

An announcement on possible measures to be taken in connection with last Wednesday's call-up broadcast is now confidently expected after the Cabinet meeting on Sunday.

It is believed that by then Mr. Ben-Gurion, as Minister of Defence, will have completed his study of the evidence given by the officers interviewed by the three-man commission which he appointed to carry out the inquiry.

Should there be any resignations among senior officers, then the position of some junior officers would presumably also come up for review in connection with the incident.

It will be recalled that in his Knesset speech on Monday, Mr. Ben-Gurion ejected any suggestion of responsibility on the part of the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov.

The two main witnesses from whom evidence was taken are Aluf Meir Zorea and Aluf Yehoshaphat Harakavy, who head the Operations and Intelligence branches respectively.

Aluf Zorea rejoined the Army last year, not long after the appointment of Rav-Aluf Laskov as Chief of Staff.

Hot in Hills Today

It's going to be a warm weekend, with *sharav* conditions in the hill regions, the weatherman said last night. Temperatures will be going up through the country, with maximums of 30 expected at Mt. Canaan and Jerusalem and 32 in Tiberias.

Michiko Weds Prince

TOKYO (UPI). — Commoner Michiko Shoda on Friday became the bride of Crown Prince Akhito, breaking thousands of years of tradition. (See Page VII).

Dayan Gets Party's Ovation

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Mapai emerged as a united, fighting political force from the first part of its ninth convention which ended on Thursday night at the Mann Auditorium here. During the all-day sessions of the 172,000-member party were heard and showed their intention of carrying on their policy of pragmatic socialism so as to maintain Mapai's role as the main bearer of responsible leadership both in the Government and the Histadrut.

The convention awaited with a certain suspense the appearance of Aluf Moshe Dayan, who spoke at the late afternoon session. The large hall soon filled with the 1,920 delegates, and Aluf Dayan, wearing an open necked shirt, was greeted with thunderous applause. The ovation was repeated at the end of his speech.

Aluf Dayan began by admitting that he had come to this convention with a heavy heart because he feared that it might be just a pre-election rally, without the necessary internal discussions where the way of the party could be clarified.

"If I just attack Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, I would be sure of your applause," he observed. But he was sure that the convention had succeeded in working out a programme for the Histadrut electors which "could be a best-seller." He was pleased that the Party had not avoided taking a determined stand on wage policy. The only way to overcome stagnation in industry and agriculture was to link wages to productivity, as the Party had done in its platform. Increased output was the only way to overcome the problems of high production costs which restricted our export drive, he declared.

Wage Differential

He was gratified that Mapai had decided against "an ideology of differential wages," which he regarded as sabotaging productivity. "We must encourage the acquirement of know-how, but without deepening the wage gap," he stressed.

Aluf Dayan warned against stagnation in thinking, declaring that "those who do not go into agriculture are not necessarily careerists. Others also perform important public services."

Turning to this year's wage policy, Aluf Dayan criticized the fact that although originally it had been decided that increases would total IL20m., they had in fact cost a further IL50m. on top of that. "This was in absolute contradiction to the needs of the State and the decision of the Party Central Committee," he declared. These wage rises were opposed to the historic needs of the State, and these interests would have been better served by the investment of these millions in Eilat harbour for example.

We demand a majority in the Knesset, but we do have a majority in the Histadrut. Mapai will have to explain and prove what it intends doing with that majority — for our deeds in the Histadrut are our main test in the eyes of the country.

Mr. Shimon Peres was applauded when he declared that Mapai was unique in that it allowed its members full freedom of expression and criticism, declaring that he saw the party as possessing three characteristics:

It enjoyed free internal discussion;

It only promised what it could carry out, and

It was more devoted to national aims than other political groups.

Mr. Peres appealed to the youth of other parties not to be "gagged," and the non-party youth to join Mapai's ranks "whose statements are proximate to its deeds."

During the afternoon session, Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem, who was in the chair, presented Mr. R.H.S. Crossman, M.P., to the Convention. Mr. Agron said — "I greet a leader of Labour Britain — a man of action and thought in British public life. We first met him 13 years ago as a member of the Anglo-American Committee, where he displayed his faithfulness to the foundations of the Anglo-Jewish alliance as conceived by those who made the covenant as represented in the British Mandate for Palestine.

Crossman on Labour

Mr. Crossman acknowledged that "many comrades here," were anxious to know what a British Labour Government would bring. He realized that people in this country had had "bad luck" with two previous Labour Governments in England, "but as they say, third time lucky." He wished Mapai victory in June and November.

Although a British Labour Government could not alter the course of the East-West conflict or nuclear discussions, it could help the Colonial peoples, especially in Africa. He promised the fullest collaboration with Israel "with its wide contacts in Africa and Asia," by a Labour Government.

Mr. Crossman noted that what had surprised him most on this visit to Israel was the "uncanny absence of a crisis," except "perhaps that of a milk surplus."

Mr. S. Lavie of Ein Harod called for a 15 per cent cut in wages and living standards, and said that the leadership must show the way. Minister of Labour M. Namir promised the transfer of the remaining third of relief workers to higher rates of pay. Mr. Y. Almogi, election campaign chief, noting the short time left until the Histadrut elections, declared that the 33,000 Mapai members of Histadrut councils would have to make at least ten house to house calls before May 17.

(Election Platform—P. 3, Col.2)

'Histadrut Is Major Factor'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister, speaking at the closing session of the Mapai Convention on Thursday evening, said that "the unity of the Labour Movement in Israel was an historical necessity." Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, were "too dogmatic" but even they were sensible enough to admit their error in due time.

The Prime Minister said Mapai had never claimed infallibility. The Party's strength lay in its endeavour to think freely. Although its leaders swore allegiance to both Zionism and Socialism, they never hesitated to forge new means in order to achieve their aim.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said he insisted that the "fair electioneering" agreement between the three Labour parties be adhered to — "at least as far Mapai is concerned."

He also declared it would be "presumptuous" to say that the Histadrut was the only force which had carried out pioneering work in this country; "private individuals and the Jewish people abroad had contributed very much. But it is an historic truth . . . that the Histadrut was the first and major factor in all that has been created in this country since its inception."

This, he said, was because of its intense belief in the future of the Jewish people and its redemption.

"*Avant guard* totalitarianism," Mr. Ben-Gurion said, inevitably led to either Fascism or Communism. Both were repugnant to him, because "at the base of our concept is the man, whose personal happiness was foremost in our minds." Any other form of democracy degenerated into totalitarian statehood called "popular democracy."

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A Meeting
honouring the Memory of
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will be held on the 30th day after his passing, on the fifth day of Nissan (April 13, 1959), at 8 p.m. in the meeting hall of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.
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Water Jet Engine Developed in U.S.

AZUSA, California (Reuter). — Scientists of the Aerojet-General Corporation said here on Thursday that they had developed a new water jet engine which was designed to drive boats at almost incredible speeds.

"We are confident that the new device, called the Hydrocket, will break every speed record for propeller driven boats," an official stated.

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. I. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Dr. Jonathan Prato, Diplomatic Representative to Athens, and Mrs. Prato.

Mr. Ben-Zvi also received Mr. Moshe Shochetman, upon his return from Brazil on a mission for Keren Hayesod. Mr. Shochetman, who was accompanied by Mr. M. Ussoskin, presented Mr. Ben-Zvi with a gift from the Jewish communities in Brazil.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Wednesday gave a reception for Prof. and Mrs. Otto Spuehler of Switzerland. Among those present were the member of the Swiss Supreme Court and Mrs. Willy Spuehler, Prof. and Mrs. B. Mazar, and Prof. M. Rachmilewitz.

The President on Tuesday received a group of leaders of the Joint Palestine Appeal-Keren Hayesod in Great Britain, headed by Mr. Jack Lyons, of London. The group comprised Mr. H. Carr, Mr. J. L. Fine, J.P., Mr. E. M. Gollancz, Mr. I. Klug, Mr. M. Laurie, Mr. H. Oppenheim, Mr. A. Sheinwald, Col. C. Spiro, Mr. A. L. Weinstein, and their ladies.

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A group of diplomatic representatives of Latin American countries in Israel and their ladies, including the Ambassador of Argentina and Mrs. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, toured the Weizmann Institute of Science on Thursday and were received by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council. The group had lunch at the San Martin Faculty Club together with members of the Scientific Staff. Mrs. Chaim Weizmann later entertained the visitors to tea at her home.

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The 18-man study group of high officers and senior Canadian officials attending the Canadian National Defence College, were the guests at a dinner reception given on Wednesday in Jerusalem. The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, spoke and then answered questions put by the group, which is headed by Rear-Admiral A. H. G. Storrs.

Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand and Mrs. Rand, of Ottawa, visited the Hebrew University yesterday, and were received by Prof. A.V. Levontin, Dean of the Law Faculty.

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The delegation of building workers from Sweden, here as guests of the Histadrut, on Thursday visited the Histadrut Executive building in Tel Aviv, where it was received by Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Political Department. Members of the delegation were later guests at a luncheon given by the Building Workers Centre.

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A building of the Hans Beyth Seminary for Youth Aliya Leaders in Jerusalem was on Thursday dedicated in the name of Mrs. Rose Jacobs, Hon. Vice-President of Hadassah, in recognition of her pioneering services to Youth Aliya.

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Mr. Ernest J. Yancy, the Ambassador of Liberia, will be the guest speaker at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon at 1 p.m. today.

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The Friends of the Theatre and Opera Groups, Haifa, will hold a Ball at the Rothschild Centre, Central Carmel, next Thursday night. For reservations phone F. Seelig, 81667, B. Federmann 81110, R. Goldberg 81682, A. Sawady 3395.

Mr. Bernard J. Gross, executive officer of Messrs. Edward H. Weiss Advertising Agency, Chicago, who came here to arrange Helene Curtis sale promotion with the local representatives, is leaving today. He arrived together with a Chicago United Jewish Appeal group.

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BIRTHS

HADDA — To Naomi (née Benari) and David Hadda, London, a daughter — Natanya, March 3, 1959.

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HERMAN — To Mia (née Gallia) and Celu Herman, a son, brother to Ariela, born on April 8, at the Assuta Hospital — Tel Aviv.

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MARRIAGE

MUSKIN—HALPERIN

The marriage of Avner Muskin and Carmel Halperin took place in Jerusalem at the home of the bride on April 2, 1959.

Canned 'Bichki' Ordered Destroyed

The Ministry of Health on Thursday ordered the destruction of all stocks of canned bichki."

The order was issued after it was suspected that cans of this type of fish contain microbes which could cause food poisoning. Tests have been made of some stocks and although no germs which could cause poisoning were found, other, not dangerous, microbes were found.

However, under existing law canned fish must be entirely free of any microbes.

THE IL5M. ISSUE of March 31 of 6 per cent. dollar-linked debentures of the Mortgage Bank has been completely sold out, the Bank Leumi announced on Thursday.

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Language Problem Of Asian Students

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The language problem in technical studies and text-books is not peculiar to Israel students, according to Mr. Rafe-U-Zaman, Associate General-Secretary to the World University Service.

Himself a student in India, and here for a three-day stopover, he said that in Indian and Pakistani universities the "right policy" of introducing Hindi or the regional language at the expense of English had created difficulties for students at lectures, and there were few text-books in Hindi. As a result there was a large percentage of failures at examinations.

A similar situation existed in Burma, where lessons were given in English interspersed with Burmese phrases. In Africa, however, English remains the language of tuition.

Mr. Rafe-U-Zaman was speaking at a reception given him in Beit Hillel, Jerusalem, on Thursday, by the Israel Committee of the W.U.S. He is on his way to the W.U.S. headquarters in Geneva from a five months tour of South-East Asia.

Another problem in India, and to an extent in Pakistan, familiar to Israel students is that enrolment for the sciences is restricted by laboratory space and higher costs compared to the humanities. In addition, the tradition still exists of students spurning the "manual" professions and opting for law and commerce, and other white collar vocations. Another limiting factor was the local industry's restricted ability of absorbing scientific personnel. There is no appreciable problem in the smaller Asian countries.

The W.U.S. embraces universities (including their academic staffs and administrators, and not only students) of the non-Communist world and Yugoslavia.

Present at the reception were Prof. Natan Rotenstreich, Chairman of the Israel Committee, and representatives of the Hebrew University, the Technion, and the Tel Aviv and Bar Ilan Universities.

H.U. SCIENTIST NAMED TO N.Y. ACADEMY

Prof. Gabriel Stein, head of the Hebrew University's Department of Physical Chemistry, has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science.

CANTORAL MUSIC and general musical lore of the Sephardi communities will be the subject of a conference to be held in Jerusalem by the Israel Executive of the World Federation of Sephardi Communities during the Intermediate Days of Passover.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Paul Pelletier

The Immigrants' Unseen Friend

There were 250 names on the official list. A count of heads showed that there were 251 persons in the group of Jewish immigrants passing through France en route for Israel.

The French Interior Ministry officials scratched their heads, wondered where the "illegal" immigrant had suddenly appeared from, and began a recheck. The "culprit" was a tiny baby, just a few hours old, who had, quite literally, been born "in transit."

This incident, which occurred in 1956, is representative of the lighter side of some of the problems with which M. Paul Pelletier has had to cope in his capacity as Director of the French Ministry of the Interior. In a world cluttered with entry permits, visas, transit visas and immigration regulations, M. Pelletier has been responsible for smoothing the path for some 100,000 Jews, mainly from North Africa and Eastern Europe, who have passed through France during the seven years that he has occupied his present post. In recognition of his Yeoman services and of the boundless co-operation which he has accorded those who have enjoyed the sympathetic hospitality of France as a temporary haven on their long trek to Israel, M. Pelletier has just been spending 12 days here as the guest of the Government and the Jewish Agency.

First Visit

Accompanied by his pretty, fair-haired wife and by M. Raphael Spanien, Director of HIAS in France, M. Pelletier, on his first visit here, has at last been able to see something of the "end product" in the process to which he has contributed so much — the transformation of refugees whom he had known largely as names in official dossiers into self-reliant, productive citizens of their new homeland.

"For France," he says, "it is a question of simple humanity to help people in trouble."

Balding, avuncular in appearance and somewhat retiring, M. Pelletier, at 52, has spent his entire career in public service, starting with provincial administration and later entering the service of the central Government in Paris. During 1947-48, while an official with the Interior Ministry, he helped in no small degree to alleviate the plight of the thousands of post-war Jewish refugees who embarked from transit camps around Marseilles on the last leg of their journey to Palestine. He still demurs at referring to the immigrants of that period as "illegals," preferring to use some such term as "clandestine."

Despite the preoccupations of his official position, he still finds time to keep up his personal, one might say "vested," interest in the progress and development of Israel. He is a frequent listener to Kol Zion Lagola's French-language broadcasts and, during his present visit, a recorded interview with him was made in his room at the King David Hotel and broadcast to France the same evening.

Apart from being received by Interior Minister Bar Yehuda, M. Pelletier has met up with a number of old acquaintances from the Jewish Agency whom he had known in France, and has talked "shop" with Israel colleagues of the Ministry of Interior.

Dan to Eilat

In between, he has crammed in a 12-day tour of practically the whole country, from Upper Galilee to Eilat, pronouncing himself "astonished" by what he has seen. One of his foremost impressions is that Israelis "work with joy, and derive great satisfaction from their work." But perhaps the highest praise, coming as it does from a Frenchman, is that the local wine is "very good." His strong sense of patriotism is, however, unable to repress the tactful reminder that "many of the original vines, of course, came from France."

Departing on Friday (today) aboard the Theodor Herzl — the liner aboard which he arrived in Israel — M. Pelletier leaves with a fund of "memorable experiences."

ANTHONY GOODMAN

Alger Hiss Gets Passport Back

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury nine years ago for denying he handed secret Government documents to a Communist spy ring, is to get back his passport, the State Department said on Wednesday.

Mr. Lincoln White, the Department spokesman, said Mr. Hiss had applied for a passport to travel to Western Europe. He declined to discuss whether he could go to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hiss, a former State Department official, became a major symbol in this country in the post-war controversy about Communists in the Government. He served 44 months of a five years prison sentence and was released in 1954. To this day he has consistently denied the charge.

He attended the historic Yalta Conference as an adviser to President Roosevelt.

Soccer Season In Crucial Stretch

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — With five league matches to go until the end of the current soccer season, the struggle for the National League championship remains as open as ever, and every match involving the top four teams will be a crucial one for them. The League leadership has been changing hands almost weekly between Petah Tikva Hapoel, the Maccabi and Hapoel clubs from Haifa and Tel Aviv Maccabi, the incumbent champions.

An idea of the keenness of the championship race may be gained from the fact that Tel Aviv Maccabi were perched on top of the League three weeks ago and are now in 4th spot. Conversely, leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel moved from fourth to first place. The position at the top of the table is today as follows:

	G.A.	Pts.
P.T. Hapoel	37:13	26
Haifa Maccabi	39:15	25
Haifa Hapoel	33:15	24
T.A. Maccabi	27:12	23
Ramat Gan Hapoel	25:22	19

The "big match" this weekend will be the clash between Petah Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi in Petah Tikva. The home team has dropped only one point in its last seven games, much of which fine performance must be credited to the return of Jack Gibbons as trainer. The mercurial Stelmach, Israel's finest forward, is also back in top form.

Tel Aviv Maccabi performed splendidly prior to their last two matches, which they respectively drew 1:1 with lowly Jaffa Maccabi and lost 0:3 at home to Haifa Hapoel. Nevertheless, this should be a very hard fought match, with the home team favoured to gain a narrow win.

Haifa Maccabi look good for two points against Tel Aviv Hapoel. Haifa Hapoel go to Tel Aviv for the second consecutive week, and should again take home both points form the local Betar team.

Jaffa Maccabi has been playing better football the past few weeks, whereas their opponents, Jerusalem Hapoel, seem to have run out of luck — losing by odd goals in recent matches. The Jaffa team may gain a narrow win. Ramat Gan Hapoel looks capable of beating Petah Tikva Maccabi, a team of youngsters, and luckless Kfar Saba Hapoel may hold on to both points against draw experts, Natanya Maccabi.

In League A, the championship fight has been narrowed to a duel between Tel Aviv's Bnei Yehuda and Kiryat Haim Hapoel. Both teams' play at home this week-end, and look booked for wins. A tough match in this division is that between Tel Aviv Shimshon and visiting Jerusalem Betar, who have tightened their defence in recent weeks, and may take one, or even two points back to the Capital.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIXTURES

Petah Tikva Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Jaffa Maccabi vs. Jerusalem Hapoel; Ramat Gan Hapoel vs. Petah Tikva Maccabi; Kfar Saba Hapoel vs. Natanya Maccabi; Haifa Maccabi vs. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Tel Aviv Betar vs. Haifa Hapoel.

LEAGUE A

Kiryat Haim Hapoel vs. Hadera Maccabi; Hadera Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Bnei Yehuda vs. Rehovot Hapoel; Sha'arayim Maccabi vs. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel; Rehovot Maccabi vs. Afula Hapoel; Tel Aviv Shimshon vs. Jerusalem Betar.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul, 1630; El Al 212, from N.Y., London and Athens, 1720.

DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 601, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; El Al 421, to Rome Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1955; Olympic 602, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355; T.W.A. 742, from N.Y., Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 0130 (Sun.); El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0655 (Sun.).

ISRAEL MESSIANIC ASSEMBLY
THE ASSEMBLY OF JERUSALEM
(Pastor W. Z. Kofsman)
Preaching and Worship
Saturday 10 a.m. at the
Y.M.C.A. Room 110, 1st floor.
Entrance free to all.

Ceylon Trotskyite Leader Firm Defender of Minority Rights

By ARI RATH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The Nava Lanka Sama Samaja, Ceylon's Socialist Party, is the only mass Trotskyist party organization in the world," Dr. N. M. Perera says proudly. He leads the party and, because it is the second largest in Parliament — 14 out of 40 deputies — he is also the unchallenged head of the opposition.

"My party adheres to a true international platform and we want Ceylon to follow a policy of positive neutralism," Dr. Perera told *The Jerusalem Post*. We are opposed to all great power blocs and their intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and in favour of complete political independence for all the small states." This held true of Ceylon's attitude towards Russia's action in Hungary and the Suez operation.

Dr. Perera deplored China's violation of her pledge to grant Tibet autonomy, and also criticized Prime Minister Nehru for his "lack of forthrightness" in the Tibet crisis.

Inter-Arab Struggle

Commenting on the present struggle between Abdul Nasser and Karim Kassem, Dr. Perera thinks that Iraq is entitled to develop its own regime without having to follow orders from the outside.

Dr. Perera answered a wide range of questions, without any hesitation, in a precise and intense manner. The only questions he tried to dodge were those pertaining to his personal past, since Dr. Perera does not believe that the personal background of a political leader should be overemphasized. "People should take an interest in the ideas and principles of political leaders and judge them on this basis, rather than on their personal achievements," he stated emphatically.

Nevertheless, some interesting personal details emerged.

Dr. Perera, who is a London School of Economics graduate, has never permitted reality to interfere with his principles. Five years of his life he spent in prison, after his arrest by the British in 1940, for his outspoken views against the war. "Although Soviet Russia and the Western powers fought on the same side, this was definitely as much an imperialist war as any other war, and my party is first and foremost against imperialist wars," Dr. Perera explained. In 1952 he succeeded in escaping from the Ceylon jail, and went to India in disguise to join the Congress Party's struggle for Indian independence.

Dr. Perera maintains that political convictions come always before personal considerations, and when his wife's activities in the Indian Socialist Party lately began to interfere with her Ceylonese citizenship, he agreed to a divorce to enable her to obtain Indian citizenship and continue her political activity in India. "This, of course, is no reflection on our personal friendship," he added with a smile.

Socialist Party

Asked to describe the specific character of his party, Dr. Perera answered in a determined voice: "We are a Socialist Party with a definite Socialist programme, which we actually intend to carry through. Although we are also Marxists, we are strongly opposed to the form of bureaucratic dictatorship as it is being practised in many so-called Socialist - Marxist countries. When we attain power we intend to respect the freedom of expression of other parties, as the achievement of Socialism is not possible in denial of democratic principles. Nevertheless it may be necessary under certain circumstances to achieve our aim by way of revolution."

Although Bolivia is the only other country besides Ceylon to have a recognized Trotskyist party, Trotskyites from all over the world meet in conference every year.

Although Dr. Perera is a Sinhalese, who form 70 per cent of Ceylon's population, he fought determinedly against the Government's decision to make the Sinhalese of the Buddhists the only official language of the country. As head of the opposition he demanded equal status for Tamil, spoken by 20 per cent Tamil-speaking of the Indian population.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 9, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/63	99½
4% Comp. Loan 55/67	72
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser 3	99
3½% Comp. Loan c)	61½
3½% Tavel Dollar	96½
6% Reg. Sterling "A" e)	100½
Def Loan Bonds 5½% f)	103
4½% Def Bonds f)	104½
6½ Def. Bonds g)	102½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	101¼
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	100½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	318
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	106¼
ditto g)	111
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	101½
ditto g)	106
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	99½
ditto g)	101½
Igreth 6½% Deb. 58/65	102¼
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	102½
Class "B" g)	107
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. b)	82
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	168
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	98½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg. d)	104½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	82½
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	83½
8% con. debt. 59/68	83½
"Teva" ord. sh. a)	80½
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	120
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 reg.	96
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	90
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	102½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	86
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	58
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1100
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs. reg.	79½
AssisBejarano ord. 'B' sh. reg.	65
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	58½
Dead Sea Works	315
Delek ord. sh. "C"	116½
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. "A" sh. reg.	60½
G.U.S. — Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs. 61/68 (bearer) f	101½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	100½
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69	
6% reg. g)	90
Ciico Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) c)	100½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

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Series	י	100½
	י״א	100½
	י״ב	99½
	י״ג	99½
	י״ד	99½
	ט״ו	98½
	ט״ז	97½
	י״ז	97½

Notice to the Public

MINISTRY OF POSTS
(Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones & Radio)

TENDER No. 13/59

Tenders are invited for the supply of 50 sets of POST OFFICE BOXES made of Sheet Iron

Tender forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Acquisition Division, Ministry of Posts, Tel Aviv, Abu Kebir, daily during working hours.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well-known bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenderers must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotation.

A certificate to the effect that the tenderer has fulfilled his obligations as regards income tax is to be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders accompanied by the guarantee must be addressed to the Director-General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Confidential — Tender for the supply of Post Office Boxes." The outer envelope should bear the sender's name and address.

Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than April 26, 12 noon.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Posts is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.

Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

Director General
Ministry of Posts.

KNESSET TOURS

During the Knesset recess beginning on Sunday, April 12, 1959 and ending May 22, 1959, the Knesset Building will be open to visits by single persons and groups, on weekdays, from 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Groups of more than twenty persons are requested to give advance notice of their intended visit, to: The Knesset, Admission Office, Knesset Building, Jerusalem.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins	Jerusalem:	5.36
tonight	Tel Aviv:	5.44
	Haifa:	5.33
and ends	Jerusalem	6.42
tomorrow	Tel Aviv:	6.48
	Haifa:	6.44

Portion: Tazri'a
Haftara: Melachim 2, 4, 42-5, 19.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 5.45 p.m. Arvit, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.35 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.40 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.55 p.m. Arvit, 6.37 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4708.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Frankel, 26 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn G'virol. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23595. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 22403. JAFFA: Alkamei, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. NATANYA: Hamerkaz. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. RISHON: Gamarnik. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245.

HAIFA: Glousman, 16 Balfour, 4033.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4708.

TEL AVIV: (Day): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 245.. Shor, 54 King George, corn. Dizengoff, 22963. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. (Evening): Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 23049. Bilsky, Kikar Dizengoff, 26348. Zeindur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station, 32385. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 52 Herzl, 72372. RAMAT HEN: Ramat Hen, 32355. NATANYA: Hamerkaz. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. RISHON: Gamarnik. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245.

HAIFA: Rambam, 20 Arlosoroff, 2974.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hametri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2377. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 26748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.

HOLON: Dr. Dokor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hametri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Eiges, 12 Straus, 3062. Dr. Grunwald, 23 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

FLATS:
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74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, on Sunday or Monday 10-12, 5-8 p.m.

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Where to go

TODAY

• Meet the Israeli: — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

• Film Shows: — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Tours: — Boys' Town Jerusalem, Bayit Vegan (opp. Mt. Herzl): Conducted tours to a Democracy of Youth. Vocational Schools: our youth preparing for the future. Call 62258.

Bicur Cholim — Israel's oldest hospital, 5 Rehov Straus, off Jaffa Road. Phone 3171.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' house, 9.30 p.m.

• Exhibitions: — Scraperboard Drawings by Bernard Bisco (Bucharest), Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Ave., Today 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10.-2.

Exhibition of Modern Art in Israel, Artists House. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Survey of the Adullam region; Chalcolithic ossuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

Rina Gallery — the Gallery with museum connections. Showing Israel's significant artists. Jewellery, pottery supplied to Georg Jensen, Inc. and Bonnier's, N.Y. and acquired by Museum of Modern Art, N.Y., 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalca. (Entrance Yanai St.). Tel. 5010.

• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; Paintings by G. Pol. Georghiou (from Cyprus); Paintings by Ernest Neuschul-Norland (from England); Great artists as book illustrators; Purim exhibition (prints); Archaeological exhibits and examples of primitive sculpture. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire (with background pictures of Cyprus): Beethoven, Quartet No. 9 in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3; Smetana, "The Moldau"; Grieg, Peer Gynt Suite No. 1. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. at 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance: — Delphin Bar — exquisite cuisine. Recommended to Tourists. Dancing nightly. Tel. 23971.

• Exhibitions: — Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. Tel Aviv Museum — Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

• Z.O.A. House: — Oneg Shabbath for Tourists, 9 p.m.

Tourist service, 9 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.

• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 59 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Service: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

HADERA

• Choral Singing: — Les Compagnons de la Chanson in New Programme, Hof, Hadera. 8.30.

RAMAT GAN

• Dramatic Readings: — From productions of the Chamber Theatre, with Batya Lancet and Yosef Yadin, Beit Ha'ezrah, evening.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Ballet: — Dvora Bertonoff Dance Recital, Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• Chamber Concert: — The Tel Aviv String Quartet and Uri Shoham Flute, play works by Palestrina, Beethoven, Bartok and Mozart. Beit Hillel, 8.30.

• Theatre: — Cameri: "A Doll's House," Edison, 9.

• Music Programme: — Saturday Music Hour, with organ music and these records: Tchaikovsky, Andante Cantabile from Quartet No. 1 in D Major, Op. 11; Ravel, Quartet in F. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. at 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Z.O.A. House: — Tourist Service, 7—9 p.m.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "A Touch of the Poet," 8.

Ohel: "A Streetcar Named Desiré," Premiere 8.30.

Cameri: — "Tonight We Improvise," 7, 9.15.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — 73 Paintings from the "Holland's Golden Age" Exhibition. Two weeks only. Museum of Modern Art, 10-1, 4-8. Also Saturdays.

Paintings by Y. Rasgour, recently returned from Paris. Painter gives explanations at 12 noon. Continuing: Part of Exhibition of Painters from Haifa and the North. Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1; 5-8 (except Fridays).

ASHKELON

• Choral Singing: — Les Compagnons de la Chanson. Rahel Hall, 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

Polish Artists, Mieczyslaw Fogg, St. Wiech, visiting Israel, soon in programme of Polish satire and song.

HABIMAH

Sat. April 11: "A Touch of the Poet."

Sun. April 12: "Tuvya the Milkman."

"The Merchant of Venice," Gedera.

Mon. April 13: "The Merchant of Venice,"

"Tuvya the Milkman," Beersheba.

Tues. April 14: "The Merchant of Venice," Herzliya.

"Tuvya the Milkman," Bat Yam.

Wed. April 15: "A Touch of the Poet."

"The Merchant of Venice," Kiryat Haim.

Thurs. April 16: "Tuvya the Milkman."

"The Merchant of Venice," Hadar Hall, Givatayim.

All performances commence at 8 p.m. and take place at the Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv, unless stated otherwise.

JERUSALEM

• Lecture: — "Trends in Canadian Music," guest lecturer, Mr. Alexander Brott. Rubin Academy of Music, Academy Hall, Sunday, April 12, at 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Israel Consumers' Association, 58 Rehov Allenby, April 15, 1959, Lecture with slides by Mr. Davidson, Chemist, on: "The Correct Use of Synthetic Washing Materials" — Discussion in Hebrew and German. 8 p.m.

STOLBERG SHOES
7 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem
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Lestra Star Women's fashionable shoes
Under new professional management.
Individual consultation with certified orthopaedist
Large Selection . Latest Styles . Shoe Repairs.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, the Hebrew University and the British Council,
have pleasure in inviting you to a lecture on
Social Problems in a Modern Town
by Professor T.S. Simey
Professor of Social Science at the University of Liverpool, at Beit Hillel, Balfour Street, Talbieh, Jerusalem on Wednesday, April 15, 1959 at 8 p.m.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEL AVIV AND THE BRITISH COUNCIL
have pleasure in inviting you to a lecture on
Social Problems in A Modern Town
by Professor T. S. Simey
Professor of Social Science at the University of Liverpool, at Beit Sokolow, 4 Rehov Hakirya, Tel Aviv, on Tuesday, April 14, at 8.15 p.m.

Bargain for Sale
LUXURY 2½-ROOM FLAT
in 4-FAMILY HOUSE
2nd floor, Rehov Palmach, exceptionally well furnished. Also gas, heating. Refrigerator. Washing machine etc.
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FOR SALE
One Chevrolet "Carryall" 1951 and
2 Jeeps "Willys" Universal" 1951 and 1952
sight sale "As-Is" condition, to the highest bidder in excess of customs and purchase taxes, for the lot or for each item separately. Inspection April 13-15 from 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, at USOM Parking Lot, Corner Yehuda Halevi-Nahlat Binyamin Streets, Tel Aviv. For details apply USOM, 12 Harakevet Street, Room 205. Phone 67498, Ext. 27.

Required
for important industrial firm, in Haifa:
Secretary-Stenographer
with knowledge of French. Knowledge of Hebrew and English desirable. Write to: No. 82, P.O.B. 245, Tel Aviv.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Warm, clearer conditions inland and in hill regions.

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure from Sudan to the East Mediterranean is causing a flow of warm and dry air to our region.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	37	13	24	90
Tiberias	76	18	30	32
Haifa Port	72	14	21	27
Natanya	80	9	32	34
Tel Aviv Kiryа	73	10	23	34
Tel Aviv Port	81	10	19	29
Lydda Airport	48	4	26	27
Jerusalem	16	16	26	30
Beersheba	82	8	28	28
Eilat	27	16	31	29

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Messrs. E. Augustinus, E. de Jong and H. Banke, from Holland, to participate in the Route March. (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Alexander Goldberg, manager of Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., from Burma, (by Air France).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Emile Bisang, the Swiss Ambassador, for home leave, (by Swissair).

Earl Waldegrave, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Agriculture, after participating in the International Farmers Convention, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. S. Eisth, Director of the Elite company's export department, to Europe, on company matters, (by El Al).

The Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. O. Lundborg, for a fortnight's holiday in Greece.

Mr. Jon Kimche, editor of the London "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review," for London. (by El Al).

Mr. M. Bar-Rav-Hay, member of the Haifa Municipality, to Rome, as head of the Israel delegation to the world conference of war veterans organisation, (by Air France).

Rav-Aluf Mordechai Makleff, general manager of the Dead Sea and Bromine Works, for Italy and England on company business, (by El Al).

Mr. G. Ott, Director of the Boeing Sales Department in the U.S., for talks with El Al officials in connection with his company's jet plane models, (by T.W.A.).

Dr. Morton B. Berman, head of the Keren Hayesod Department of English-speaking Countries, for the U.S. and Canada, on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Vacheron-Constantin, Omega, Universal, Le Coultre, Girard-Perregaux, Eterna, Juvenia and other makes at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

THE TEL AVIV Magistrates Court on Thursday turned down a police request for a detention order against Mr. Y. Kasian, arrested on Tuesday under suspicion of attempting to extort, by threats of murder, $10,000 from a Shimshon factory manager, Mr. Y. Rabniek. The accused remained under detention, however, because he could not produce IL1,000 bail.

15-Year-Old Boy Feared Drowned

TEL AVIV. — A 15-year-old boy, Shaltiel Anaya, who left his home in the Hafetz Hayim Shikun on Wednesday night, is feared to have drowned in the sea here.

Passersby report seeing a boy disappearing among the waves along the shores of the Nordau Plaza on Wednesday night. Police have begun an intensive search.

Three Children Hurt In Explosion

GIVATAYIM. — Three children were injured, two of them seriously, when an unidentified object they found on a vacant lot on Katznelson Street here exploded in their hands on Thursday afternoon.

Four-year-old Uzi Yehuda escaped with light injuries, but Roni Shenkar, 5, and Moshe Rosenblatt, 6, were seriously wounded in the face and body by fragments.

An ambulance, summoned by passers-by, rushed the youngsters to Tel Hashomer Hospital. Uzi Yehuda was sent home after first aid. The condition of the other two children was reported as serious.

Mapai Election Platform Adopted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Aktiva Govrin, M.K., presented the Mapai convention on Thursday with a comprehensive programme which the Party would try to put into effect in the Histadrut. The platform was adopted unanimous-without discussion at the proposal of Mr. Sharett, who presided over the convention's last session.

Mr. Govrin, who heads the Knesset Labour Committee, has left general political issues out of his platform. What the 14-page document says, in a nutshell, is that the economic reforms begun after the previous convention, must be brought to their logical conclusion. The aim of the Histadrut, under Mapai leadership, would be to continue the complicated endeavour to assure workers of a living wage, while keeping national needs foremost in mind.

The platform has been adopted by the majority of the Mapai Programme Committee over which Mr. Govrin presided. It reaffirmed that the purpose of the Labour Federation was: to facilitate the creation of a classless society, to absorb immigration and to abolish communal differences between workers.

The new element which has been added in recent years is that wages should be linked to productivity.

Instead of the former stress on Zionism, the platform today states that the worker should be "a loyal citizen of the State."

Unity of Labour

Mr. Govrin said that the approved policy of Mapai was to foster the unity of the Israel Labour Movement.

The platform promises support to all productive sectors of the economy. Agriculture, in particular, was hailed as the backbone of the national renaissance. In this connection, Nahal was particularly praised.

The creation of the Industrial Workers Union was stressed as a most important step in the industrialization of Israel. The Histadrut should also ask the Government to recognize the responsibility of workers in factories — another way of saying that workers should be given a say in management.

Social security payments by Government to large families, an idea developed by the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, in recent speeches, would be embodied in a bill which the Histadrut should support, Mr. Govrin added.

Mr. Govrin's proposals were adopted by the majority of the Steering Committee before being presented to the convention. On two points, however, motions introduced by Aluf Moshe Dayan won a majority.

Mapai would, therefore, strive to "increase wages in the face of a rise in the national output" — the original version was "according to national output," and those favouring the amendment said it would require the automatic adjustment of wages. Aluf Dayan also won on the point of barring "automatic increments" to persons with academic qualifications — the mere fact of possesing an academic degree would not entitle a man to a higher salary.

Year's First Labour Agreement Signed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The year's first collective agreement in industry was reached on Wednesday between representatives of the Metal Goods Manufacturers and the Metal Workers Union. The workers agreed to an overall 3½ per cent increase and to forgo demands for the repayment of the "frozen third," and for larger family and seniority increments.

The changes in the pay scale will be worked out in detail by a joint committee of two — Mr. I Ben-Moshe, of the Manufacturers Association and Mr. S. Zanbar, of the Union. Their proposals will have to be ratified by the two bodies concerned. It was agreed.

3 Prisoners Put in Solitary As Ramle Jail Break Nipped in Bud

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMLE. — Prison officials on Tuesday nipped in the bud a jail break planned by three prisoners — two of them convicted killers—by placing all three in solitary confinement.

The two murderers were involved in notorious cases in Haifa and Tel Aviv within the past two years. The third prisoner is an habitual housebreaker who is awaiting trial. All are aged between 19 and 25. A fourth conspirator had earlier dropped out of the scheme.

These facts were reported to the press on Thursday by Mr. Arie Nir, Commissioner of Prisons. Publication of the prisoners' names was banned until the case is handed over to police for investigation.

The prisoners had made and hidden a wire cutter, knife, a knuckleduster weighing half a kilo, a 4½-metre rope and a 12-inch commando-style strangling rope with five knots. It is known that the escape was planned within a short time.

Prison officials got wind of the scheme about three weeks ago when a guard noted the men acting suspiciously in the prison workshop. Questioned at the time, they said the were working on their "hobbies."

Close Watch

A close watch was thereupon set. The prisoners seemed to become aware of it and four alternate plans of escape were worked out.

The original plan was to hide in the sewage pit near the prison barber shop, cut their way through a barbed wire fence, overpower the guard on the roof after his attention had been diverted by a prisoner accomplice inside the jail, and rely on the "Uzi" gun taken from the guard to get past the gates to Ramle, over a kilometre away. From there they would get to Jerusalem by public transport, by stealing a vehicle or by forcing a driver at gun point to take them.

A second plan was to have been launched from the basketball court. There, a rope attached to a hook would be latched on to the roof, from which they would make the getaway. Alternatively, the prisoners would hide in the prison corridor and overpower the guards at the main entrance, on the pattern of the Shatta prison break. The fourth idea was to generate a riot in the cells, overpower several warders and get through the main entrance.

Ofer Named Deputy Prison Commissioner

RAMLE. — Chief Superintendent David Ofer, who was formerly Deputy Commander of the Northern District Police, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Prisons. He took up his duties on April 1, Mr. Arie Nir, Commissioner of Prisons, announced here on Thursday.

Chief Superintendent Ofer recently graduated the Senior Police Officers Course at Kfar Salameh and prior to that was Commander of the Shfar Am Police Training Centre.

Mr. Aharon Turjeman on March 15 took over as Warden of the Shatta Prison, in the Jezreel Valley. He was formerly Warden of the Ma'asiyahu Prison at Ramle.

Suspect Bank Robber Once Bank Employee

TEL AVIV. — The man suspected of being the brains behind the attempted hold-up at the Massad Bank here early this week, Arye Weiss, 35, worked at the Bank two years ago, police investigation has revealed.

Investigation of the case is expected to be concluded within a few days.

Police sources also report that Weiss had recently received a IL300 loan from the Otzar Amami Bank, his guarantors being Mr. Gedalia Pialkov, cashier of the Massad Bank, and another Bank official carrying the money at the time the hold-up attempt was staged. *(Itim)*

Solomon Family Held For Fourth Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Three suspects in the Givat Brenner murder mystery, Zion, Pinhas and Rahel Solomon, were on Thursday remanded for another 15 days by Magistrate Haim Aluf upon the request of the Police.

This is the fourth consecutive remand of members of the trio, who have now spent 45 days in jail.

Mr. M. Ishay, representing the Solomon family, was not present in court.

Guinea to Import Israel Products

Details of what Israel products may be imported into Guinea have been announced in Conakry, it was disclosed in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Total imports may not exceed IL7.2m.

The import list includes fruit juices and concentrates, refrigerators, air conditioning equipment, chemical products, second-hand clothing, as well as miscellaneous items.

Importers in Guinea must apply for licences before April 20.

For Sale Cottage

on Mt. CARMEL, built 1956 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2 halls, large balconies, fireplace, landscaped garden, unique view. Write P.O.B. 6068, Haifa.

Voters Say Names Out of Register

Jerusalem Post Staff

Citizens in several parts of Israel claimed yesterday that their names have been excluded from the Voters' Register in their localities.

About 15 per cent of the residents of Tiberias eligible to vote in the Knesset and Municipal elections have been left out of the Voters' Register. The majority of those omitted are veteran residents.

About 5,000 persons have appealed to the Interior Ministry's office in Beersheba because they have not received notification that they are eligible to vote in the next Knesset elections.

In Hadera, some 20 per cent of local Histadrut members are said not be in the Register. A telegram to this effect has been sent to the Minister of the Interior by the Secretary of the local Labour Council, Mr. M. Rapaport.

The telegram asked for an extension of the original April 20 deadline by which applications for names to be included in the list must be submitted.

U.S. Embassy Can't Help Sam Zebba

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — A U.S. Embassy spokesman said here on Thursday that Mr. Sam Zebba, the Hollywood film director charged with evading service in the Israel Defence Forces, had asked for Embassy intervention in his case. However, Israel had prior claim to him here since Mr. Zebba had never renounced his Israel citizenship, said the spokesman.

Mr. Zebba was charged in the Magistrates Court on Wednesday and released on bond. He has lived in the U.S. since 1947 where he married and became an American citizen.

A police spokesman said on Thursday that the film director apparently did not apply for an Israel visa before coming here two weeks ago with Mr. Edward G. Robinson to make a documentary film for the Bond organisation. The charge was brought against Mr. Zebba with the knowledge of the Foreign and Defence Ministries, the spokesman said.

Illes Kaczer, Novelist, Settles Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Nearly 400 tourists from many countries, 126 returning residents and a number of immigrants arrived here on Thursday in the s.s. Theodor Herzl, which was booked to capacity.

Among the 28 immigrants was the Hungarian Jewish writer and journalist, Mr. Illes Kaczer, whose novels on Jewish subjects have been translated into many languages. He has been living in London for the past 18 years and came with his wife to settle in Israel.

Italian Labour Study Group Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Members of the study mission of the Italian National Council of Economics and Labour of the two Italian chambers left for home on Thursday after a visit of eight days. They had also taken part in the International Farmers Convention and were received by the President, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Agriculture.

The group comprised Messrs. Giambattista Rizzo, Giovanni Canini, Verenin Grazia, Prof. Renzo Battistella, Livio Malfettani, and Viscardo Montanari.

3,000 SECONDARY school children from the age of 16 will take part in the march from Haifa to Jerusalem next Monday. They will march only on the last two days, on the 60-kms. stretch from the Ben-Shemen forest to Jerusalem.

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Concert No. 7

Tuesday, April 14, 1959, at 9.15 p.m.
Oreh Hall, Haifa

Conductor: WALTER POOLE, U.S.A.

Soloist: ALEXANDER TAL, Violin

All Mendelssohn Programme

Tickets at moderate prices obtainable at the orchestra's office; 16 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Haifa.

Concerts at:
Natanya — April 12
Tiv'on — April 15

Cargal Needs IL2m. To Stay Afloat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cargal Company needs at least IL2m. to extricate itself from the financial difficulties which have brought it to the verge of bankruptcy. This is the conclusion of Mr. Y. Gluckman, former Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who had been asked by a consortium of local banks and by the Ministry to undertake a survey of Cargal's present financial position and the paper box company's prospects.

With a IL1m. consolidation loan promised by the banks, it is hoped that two leading U.S. paper firms — International Paper and Union Bag — will advocate sufficient credits to enable Cargal to stay in business. Under discussion with the American firms are $500,000 in credits repayable over seven years and deferment of Cargal's $700,000 debt to them for raw materials received.

In his report, Mr. Gluckman states that the break-even point for Cargal is at an annual production rate of between 8,500 and 9,000 tons. Output above this figure will not only make the plant pay its way, but at 10,000 tons would enable it to repay its creditors $500,000 a year.

In addition to the financial reform, Mr. Gluckman recommends that Mr. Sam Dubiner be retained in an active position in the company's management but that Ze'ev Grodzienski, the General Manager, be replaced.

He also took exception to the high salaries and other perquisites accorded the executive staff and to its size.

('Economical Cartons' — Page V)

Citrus Growers Press For Better Exchange Rate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Citrus growers decided to carry on their fight for more favourable export exchange rates at a meeting held in the Z.O.A. House on Thursday.

Recent negotiations between the Citrus Marketing Board and the Minister of Finance resulted in a compromise. The Minister agreed to a 110 pruta rise in the citrus export rate, bringing it up to IL2.160 per dollar as compared with last year's IL2.050 per dollar.

The new agreement falls short of citrus growers' demands. They have asked for equality with other export industries who get at least IL2.600 or more. While the resolution passed at the meeting expresses dissatisfaction with the Minister's proposal, it does not actually reject it.

Mr. Yosef Saphir, Chairman of the Citrus Growers Association, said that bringing the exchange rate nearer to the real value of the pound would help growers recoup losses suffered during the present season when prices abroad dropped abruptly. Furthermore, he claimed, there were no prospects for recovery in sight for next year.

Mr. I. Izakson, President of the Farmers Association, reported that a new export peak had been reached this year with 13m. cases as compared with last year's 9.8m., nevertheless income was expected to be IL10m. less than last year.

He blamed the drop in prices of Jaffas abroad on the general trend towards the lowering of food commodity prices and the recovery of Spanish citrus fruit whose disappearance from European markets during the last two years benefited Israel.

The price of Shamuti oranges in England went down this year from 44/5 to 36/- a case. Grapefruit from 40/4 to 38/-, and lemons from 30/6 to 34/5. Mr. Izakson also said that of the 1957/58 gross income which was IL105m., IL72m. went to the Treasury on account of various debts, and half of the remainder for income taxes, so that net profit was hardly over IL16m.

Mr. Izakson as well as other speakers accused the Histadrut members of the Marketing Board of non-cooperation and charged that they were responsible for the unsatisfactory agreement with the Minister of Finance.

Mr. I. Efrati, Chairman of the Marketing Board, and Mr. I. Horin, a Histadrut member of the Board, said that although they joined in the demand for higher exchange rates, they were quite satisfied with the results of the agreement.

(Chorim article — Page V)

Higher Duty on Citrus In Common Market Lands

LYDDA AIPORT.—In future seasons, Israel will encounter marketing difficulties in countries which are members of the European Common Market. Heretofore, a 13 per cent duty has been levied on Israel citrus, but this will now rise to 15 to 20 per cent, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Baron A.D.E. Vleeschauwer, told reporters on his departure on Thursday after attending the sessions of the International Farmers Convention in Jerusalem.

He noted that Israel might have this tariff reduced through negotiation, adding however that talks would have to be conducted through the Common Market as a whole and not with individual member states. *(Itim)*

Yiddish Theatre

Guest appearances of the famous Argentine artists

Solomon and Klara Stramer

Israel Feldman

Margot Steinberg

in the premiere of

EIBIKE NARONIM

Kiryat Motzkin — Tomorrow, April 10.

Tel Aviv—Ohel Shem, Saturday Night, April 11, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

Haifa —May, April 13, 9 p.m.

Rehovot—Beit Haam, April 14

Natanya — Sharon, April 15, 9 p.m.

Jerusalem — Edison, April 16, 9 p.m.

Drug Export Company Set Up; Represents 30% of Industry

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A pharmaceutical export firm representing 80 per cent of the country's drug producing capacity has been set up through the initiative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The new company, which unites eight leading manufacturers, will shortly commence operations under one common trademark, Mr. J. Shickler, Director of the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry, revealed on Thursday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shickler pointed out that pharmaceutical exports had fallen from $2.8m. in 1957 to only $800,000 in 1958 and $100,000 in the first quarter of the current year. He said that the Ministry estimates the industry's earning capacity at $3.5m. to $4m.

The drastic drop in export income was attributed to the virtual closing of the Turkish market, one of our biggest customers. The new company will concentrate on penetrating a few new markets, with sights set so far on West and South Africa and Burma.

Each of the eight partners is putting up IL10,000 in share capital, which will be matched by the Government in allocations for specific purposes, such as publicity, market or scientific research, though not in shares.

Expert opinion is that the local market is too limited to support an efficient pharmaceutical industry, and joint ventures such as the present company are the only solution to the trade's malaise. It is also felt that at least ten of the remaining smaller firms will have to close down if they don't join forces with the Government in the export drive.

El Al Starts Flights to Cyprus

TEL AVIV. — Twice-weekly El Al flights to Cyprus were inaugurated on Thursday afternoon when a chartered plane took off for Nicosia at 4 p.m. The flights are scheduled for Mondays and Thursdays.

On its return leg of the maiden flight, the aircraft brought a mixed group of journalists and travel agents from Nicosia, who are the guests of El Al.

SWIFTER PROCESSING AT LYDDA AIRPORT

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A conveyor belt system for taking luggage from the weighing platform to carts which carry it to the aircraft, has been instituted here. The system, similar to that used at Orly Airport in France, cuts queuing time for travellers, and reduces the processing procedure by one hour. *(Itim)*

2 Weizmann Scholars Get U.S. Grants

REHOVOT. — Two members of the Biochemistry Section of the Weizmann Institute of Science have received research grants from the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. David Elson has received a grant of $9,500 per annum for three or four years to investigate the latent enzymatic activity of ribocleoprotein.

Dr. Uri Littauer has received a three-year grant of $8,700 per annum to investigate the enzymatic synthesis of ribopolynucleotides.

The National Institutes of Health are operated by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Littauer last month was one of the two recipients of the biennial Somach Sachs Prize established by a former resident of Pretoria, South Africa.

Hamashbir to Sell Burmese Rice

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hamashbir Hamerkazi will sell Burmese rice in Europe, Africa and several other parts of the world, according to the terms of a contract signed last week by Hamashbir and the Burmese Agricultural Marketing Board. The Israel firm will, however, not be allowed to sell rice to Britain and West Germany.

Burma is the world's largest exporter of rice.

The Burmese Government has signed similar contracts with three other international firms.

BAKER. — Josephine Baker, the singer, announced happily Wednesday night in Caracas, Venezuela, that she hopes soon to adopt her tenth child — a one-year-old Indian boy from the Goajira nation.

Prize Given Polish Stamp Designer

The Polish winner of second place in the competition sponsored by the Israel Ministry of Posts for stamps with a subject from the Bible, Mr. Severyin Jasinski, was presented with $500 and a certificate on Tuesday in Warsaw, it was announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The ceremony took place in the home of the Israel Minister to Poland, Mr. R. Amir, and was attended by representatives of the Polish postal services, the Philatelists Union, and newspapermen.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

Beth Harofe
Saturday, April 11, 1959
8.30 p.m. sharp
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
The New Israel String Quartet (Tal — Yuval —Binjamini — Menze)
and
Heinrich Jacoby — Viola
Daniel Hofmekler — Cello
Programme:
Brahms: String Sextet op. 18; Schubert: String Quintet op. 163.

"KINNAROTH"—"ESCO" Music Centre at Ein Gev
in cooperation with
ISRAEL'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY — WORLD COMMITTEE

EIN GEV Music Festival

PASSOVER WEEK

Thursday April 23 — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Gary Bertini. Soloists: Nemenoff and Luboshutz (Two pianos). Programme: Bach, Mozart (Concerto for Two Pianos); Ben-Haim, Beethoven (Symphony No. 7).

Saturday night April 25 — Piano Recital — Daniel Barenboim. Programme: Bach, Brahms, Ben-Haim, Schubert, Beethoven.

Monday April 27 — "Rinat" — Israel Chamber Choir, with instrumental ensemble. Conductor: Gary Bertini. Programme: de Lalande, Avidom, Ravel, di Lasso.

Wednesday April 29 — Les Compagnons de la Chanson.

Tickets and organised transport through:
PATRA — Tel Aviv, 63 Nahlat Binyamin, Tel. 64500. Haifa, 3 Palmer Gate, Tel. 2975. Jerusalem, Jaffa Road, corner of Rehov Strauss, Tel. 2186.
Tiberias, "Shayit Kinneret," near Egged, Tel. 209.

SOPHIE TUCKER, famous for her song interpretation of "A Yiddishe Mama"

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY for the benefit of Allyat Hanoar

at the Mann Auditorium, on Sunday, April 26, 1959 at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets will be available soon at all ticket agencies.

Cheaper Way To Desalinate Water

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A cheaper process for producing fresh water through a "heme unit" has been found at the pilot desalination plant of the Negev Arid Zone Research Institute here by the plant's director, Mr. Reuven Matz.

Samples of the water produced by the new method were tasted at the plant on Thursday by representatives of the Prime Minister's Office and the Finance Ministry.

The unit can produce 1,600 litres of fresh water from brackish and salt water in 24 hours at the cost of 500 pruta. Mr. Matz hopes to improve the unit so as to cut this cost by half.

The unit has membranes (filters) that do not have to be removed and cleaned. They can be connected to a power outlet in the same way as any electrical appliance.

Mr. Matz came to this country from South Africa during the War of Liberation.

WIZO TO RAISE ADDITIONAL IL1M

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Wizo will try to raise an additional IL1m. over and above their regular commitments to help absorb and integrate immigrant women and children during the coming year. This is the essence of the resolution that was adopted unanimously at the closing session of the full World Wizo Executive in Tel Aviv on Thursday. The meeting lasted a week.

The Executive also resolved that all Wizo federations and groups should take all the necessary steps to ensure their proper participation in the World Zionist Congress as delegates with full rights and as a collective group.

Other resolutions dealt with organizational questions, finances and public relations. Special attention was paid to the development of the Latin American Office in Buenos Aires which co-ordinates the work of the 65,000 Wizo members in South America.

Before adjourning the conference, Mrs. Gertrude Kark of South Africa announced that the Executive had planted 1,000 trees in the Wizo Wood in Lachish in the name of Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, Chairman of World Wizo.

Tel.2185

PENSION GEIGER
Reservations for
TRADITIONAL SEDER
Now accepted.

Cables in Brief

STRIKE. — Beer brewing stopped in Italy Thursday as workers in breweries and bottling plants went on a 24-hour strike after breakdowns of negotiations for a new work contract.

GRACE. — Princess Grace of Monaco, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in Lausanne last Saturday, left the clinic Tressury.

Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect, Dies at 89

PHOENIX, Arizona (Reuter). — Frank Lloyd Wright, the noted architect, died here Thursday morning. He was 89.

He underwent an operation last Saturday for an intestinal obstruction at St. Joseph's Hospital here.

Wright was generally conceded to be the greatest American architect and the most vital force in architecture in the modern world.

He achieved great repute and influence abroad before he was generally recognized as outstanding in his own country.

His famous Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, completed in 1920 — which withstood an earthquake in 1923 — brought him international acclaim. He designed more than 700 buildings.

Among his chief contributions to architecture were the ground-hugging appearance of his houses, his use of the natural textures of wood, concrete, glass, brick and stone, and open interior planning.

He was married three times. He divorced his first wife, Catherine Tobin, after she had borne him six children. He then married Miriam Noel, who had three grown children of her own, and, after another divorce, married Miss Olga Lazovich, by whom he had a daughter.

Late
VALENCIA
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Symposium of Agronomists

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FARMERS CONVENTION

The Symposium will be devoted to:
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE—
The Transition from Extensive to Intensive Farming.

Opening on Monday, April 13, 1959 at 9.30 a.m. at the Wix Auditorium, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot.

PROGRAMME

Monday, April 13, 1959: Morning Session, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
Subject: LAND AND WATER
Lectures by: Prof. Lowdermilk, U.S.A.
Prof. Rabinovitz, Israel
Prof. Hagen, U.S.A.
In the afternoon and evening: participation in the Rehovot citrus festivities.

Tuesday, April 14, 1959: Morning Session at 9 a.m.
Subject: INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF ISRAEL AGRICULTURE
Lectures by: Prof. Horvitz, Israel
Dr. Arnon, Israel
Dr. Mandel, Israel
Dr. Samish, Israel
Dr. Volcani, Israel
Afternoon Session at 3 p.m.
Subjects:
A. ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN SUBTROPICAL REGIONS
Lectures by: Dr. Nathanson, U.S.A.
Prof. Bodenheimer, Israel
Dr. Froeschel, Belgium
B. THE PROTECTION OF PLANT LIFE IN ISRAEL
Lectures by: Prof. Reichert, Israel
Prof. Avidov, Israel
In the evening: participation in the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Exhibition.

Wednesday, April 15, 1959: Morning Session at 9 a.m.
Subject: AGRICULTURE IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY
Lectures by: Prof. Schultz, U.S.A.
Prof. Halperin, Israel
Prof. von Dietze, West Germany

Notice: Discussions will be held following each session. Lectures will be delivered in English, French and Hebrew, with simultaneous translations into all three languages given.

Registration at offices of the Farmers Convention, Hakiryah, Tel Aviv and on Monday, April 13, 1959 from 8 a.m.—9.15 a.m. before opening of the Symposium at the Wix Auditorium.

Price of Admission: IL.10

To The Mayor and Mrs. GERSHON AGRON
MAZAL TOV
on the birth of their grandson
GIDEON YEHUDA
Contractors and Builders Association

To Mr. and Mrs. GERSHON AGRON
our best wishes on the birth of their grandson GIDEON YEHUDA
MALDAN
Association of Real Estate Brokers
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Rinka (née Ben-Haim) *Elimelekh Jaub*
are happy to announce the birth of their
DAUGHTER, TALIA
sister to Pnina, on Sunday, April 5, 1959 at the Hadassah Maternity Hospital, Jerusalem.

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Friday, April 10, 1959
3 Nissan, 5719. 3 Shawal, 1378

ACTION AGAINST EGYPT

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd's answer to questions submitted by two Labour M.P.'s on Wednesday about passage through the Suez Canal were short, pointed, and free of the evasive tone which generally characterizes such exchanges. His assertion that the British Government's view was that "there should be free passage through the Suez Canal," and that the matter was being handled "in a certain way," raises hopes that Cairo's latest practice of seizing Israel commercial cargoes on their way to importer countries will not be allowed to pass in silence, or in Mr. Lloyd's own words, "to deteriorate into a dangerous situation."

In seizing Israel export goods from chartered foreign ships the Egyptian authorities did not even make any pretence to legality. Such ships have been plying their way through the Suez Canal to Far Eastern and other countries, and without any interruption or interference. The precise reason why Cairo chose just this time for these acts of piracy is not known, but it cannot be entirely unconnected with the present state of tension between Iraq and the United Arab Republic.

It is no coincidence that Cairo's present behaviour began after the failure of the Shawwaf revolt in Mosul, in which Abdul Nasser showed so much interest, and when Egyptian political stock had deteriorated to an all-time low in Iraq, while murmurings in the Syrian region began to be more and more vocal. Yet this does not discount the possibility that the real reason behind Nasser's action lies in a desire to sabotage Israel trade ties with the Far East.

It is satisfying for Israelis to see that this time at least a part of world public opinion will not tolerate Cairo's practices, and that this is not going to be like similar cases in the past, when an assortment of expediencies and excuses prevented the parties concerned, and especially the United Nations, from taking appropriate action under the U.N. Charter. Israel's repeated demands that the U.A.R. release the cargo seized recently from two ships at Port Said have met with more attention, and there is reason to believe reports from New York that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, has personally taken over the task of working for an acceptable settlement of the issue.

It would be wrong to believe, however, that U.N. action or pressure alone can be effective, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that other countries which are vitally concerned about the freedom of passage through the Canal should take part in a campaign aimed at making Cairo desist from its present policy. In this connection, Liberia's action this week in protesting to the U.A.R. Government against the seizure of Israel cargo from a ship flying the Liberian flag was encouraging. Similar action has been initiated by Ceylon, to whom the second cargo was addressed. It will no doubt underline to the Egyptians that the direct interests of other countries apart from Israel are involved in this matter as well.

It is to be hoped that more of the countries who are directly affected or whose sea lanes are vulnerable to interference by the Egyptian authorities will follow these two governments' lead in an attempt to put an end to these acts.

Flocks of Storks Take Leave of Safad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Flocks of storks flew over the town on Thursday on their way back to Europe after wintering in the Middle East.

The storks, flying in waves, circled over the town as though taking leave, to the delight of the children.

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

THE MENDES-FRANCE PLAN

IN quick succession to President de Gaulle, M. Pierre Mendes-France has now given his views and suggestions for the forthcoming East-West summit meeting. There was the same huge audience for both press conferences: the 600 French and foreign journalists who a week before had assembled in the gilded banqueting-hall of the Elysée Palace, crowded into the modernistic ballroom of the Lutétia Hotel, fully expecting to see the man from the political wilderness take a fierce intellectual tilt at the man in supreme power.

But M. Mendes-France, who, by the way, has become much thinner and paler, or rather swarthier, than he used to be, was studiously matter-of-fact. Such criticism as he had to offer was brief and dispassionate. He objected to the current wave of Anglophobia in France. Mr. Macmillan's courageous efforts on behalf of peace ought not to be misconstrued as faint-hearted appeasement. Friendship with Germany, against whom France had to fight two wars in the course of this century, must not be accompanied by a cooling-off towards Britain, France's ally through thick and thin. France-German cooperation should be intensified, but not necessarily "on the present basis, whereby we accept both the money and the foreign policy put up by the Germans."

For the rest, M. Mendes-France elaborated a plan designed to separate the two rival blocs by a partially demilitarized corridor, a narrow buffer running all the way up and down the Iron Curtain in Europe. The immediate task was to avert possible conflict. There was too much suspicion and resentment on both sides to envisage large-scale disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons as anything but a remote objective. "It's unfortunate," he said, "but such are the realities."

'De-Berlinize' Dispute

Expressing the belief that the Russians had raised the Berlin issue as a means of forcing the West to accept a summit meeting, M. Mendes-France declared that while it would be fatal to yield to threats, it would be foolhardy and foolish to resist any and every attempt to modify the admittedly unsatisfactory existing set-up in Europe. Neither camp could now afford to suffer an outright defeat in Berlin. The way out of the dilemma was to "de-Berlinize" the East-West dispute within the framework of a wider European settlement.

M. Mendes-France endorsed President de Gaulle's observation that "the normal destiny of the German people is their reunification." Since, however, "the English, like the French and, for that matter, the other Western Governments as well as the Germans themselves, know that such reunification cannot be achieved in the foreseeable future on reasonable terms," something has to be done about "that extremely dangerous zone of confrontation which passes through the middle of Europe and, more particularly, through the middle of Germany."

The western military leaders had for a long time been understandably apprehensive of any idea of disengagement, for the Russians dispose not only of far superior conventional armed forces, but also of a colossal margin of manoeuvre — 10,000 kilometres from Berlin to Vladivostok, against the tiny Western margin of 1,000 kilometres from the Elbe to the Atlantic. But, argued M. Mendes-France, both the Americans and the Russians have now reinforced their arsenal with intermediate-range, if not yet intercontinental rockets, which alters the whole strategic picture. The rocket sites and atomic air bases are, in any case, located at a considerable distance from the line of East-West confrontation, so that disengagement in the immediate vicinity of the Iron Curtain will not affect the balance of power.

The "inconveniences," as M. Mendes-France put it, of the Rapacki disengagement plan were threefold. First, it discriminated against Germany (apparently even in M. Mendes-France's lucid mind is it a heinous thing to deny nuclear weapons to the Germans of Auschwitz fame, while negotiations are proceeding between the U.S.A., Britain and Soviet Russia for the outlawing of atomic warfare). Secondly, the Rapacki proposal that no nuclear weapons should be allowed on German soil, would oblige the American troops to evacuate Germany: they could not remain exposed in a potential front-line area without tactical atomic arms for self-defence. Thirdly, the Rapacki plan did not call for a withdrawal of conventional forces, thus giving Russia an enormous advantage.

The new plan presented by M. Mendes-France would eliminate discrimination by extending disengagement to the whole length of the Iron Curtain, affecting, besides Germany — Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania. In what might be termed Zone Zero — a strip of land, only 50 kilometres wide for instance, along the Iron Curtain — the presence of foreign troops and heavy armaments would be prohibited. This Zone Zero could be policed by national forces, Germans in Germany, Bulgarians in Bulgaria, Yugoslavs in Yugoslavia, and so on or better still by United Nations' units similar to those stationed on the Israel-Egyptian border. To the left and right of Zone Zero, there would be a West Zone One and an East Zone Two, each say 80 kilometres deep, from which foreign troops would similarly be barred, but national forces of agreed strength could be garrisoned there, albeit without atomic weapons. Beyond that, both East and West, foreign troops and atomic arms would be admitted.

This scheme of gradated disengagement, which could lend itself to all manner of variations and be broadened out as time went on and confidence grew, would not initially bring about any substantial change in the array of East-West military forces. But the risk of frontier incidents would be precluded. Most important of all, the Mendes-France plan would entail a system of rigorous inspection. There can be no major disarmament without inspection, and here would be an opportunity to start it off and gain experience for a more far-flung system of inspection. The departure of Russian troops from even a small area of the satellite countries would have beneficial political and psychological consequences, as would the direct contacts between these countries and their Western neighbours in the course of inspection, without the intermediary of Moscow. According to M. Mendes-France, it is precisely this prospect of a loosening of the Russian grip which makes disengagement so attractive to the satellites who aspire to "a little more autonomy and liberty." Every encouragement should be given to the development of a more independent and national form of Communism such as is growing up, however timidly, in Poland, for example.

As for Berlin, if both East and West showed sufficient good will to arrive at a *détente* all the way along the Iron Curtain, then surely they would have little difficulty in working out a suitable *modus vivendi* for the former German capital. If the disengagement zone were wide enough, Berlin would be "off limits" for all foreign troops, in which case the United Nations could be entrusted with the task of safeguarding the freedom of the West Berliners, who must in no case be abandoned to domination by Pankow.

Joint Guarantee

In answer to questions, M. Mendes-France declared he supported "unreservedly" President de Gaulle's recognition of the Oder-Neisse border. A West German correspondent got up and protested angrily that M. Mendes-France, and by implication also President de Gaulle, were "condemning seventy million Germans to live in an area smaller than that of France which has a population of only forty million." He also complained that the Mendes-France plan would render the division of Germany "eternal." This M. Mendes-France denied, although he pointed out that reunification "must take years, perhaps decades." As for German lebensraum, he made no comment at all. An American newspapermen doubted that Russia would as much as consider any plan that would allow the satellite countries a little more rope. "Well," replied M. Mendes-France, "let's try."

Finally, he agreed that enduring peace in Europe and the world was inconceivable if the Great Powers did not halt their rivalries in the underdeveloped countries. As a first step, he advocated a joint guarantee, by the United States, Soviet Russia, Britain and France, of the *status quo* in the Middle East.

Whatever the Heads of State or Government may do when they get together at the summit, there are two things they must not fail to do: arrange for some sort of disengagement or "freeze-up" or whatever they like to call it, in Europe; and stop the cold war in the Middle East and other backward regions. Otherwise life on the globe may become extinct before long, which would of course settle the worries of all the statesmen and everybody else.

REBELS SURRENDER TO FRENCH

Part of the large group of F.L.N. troops, who under their commander, Ali Hambli, gave themselves up to the French forces on the Algerian-Tunisian border. Express Photo

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Pioneers' Role Ignored

ACCORDING to **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda), the Farmers' Conference just concluded proved valuable first for the opportunity it afforded to exchange views and ideas and second for eliciting the fact that agriculture and industrialization are mutually complementary. The paper, however, regrets that the conference did not devote more time to a discussion of the factor that brought Israel husbandry to where it is: the pioneering spirit of the creative individual; an element which most of the backward countries which are just starting out and lacking sufficient development capital could put to good use.

Hatzofe (National Religious) draws a lesson from the Sdom incident in which a high school teacher and a pupil lost their way but were fortunately found unharmed after an intense search. Leaving the group on a hike is a very unsocial and dangerous procedure, dampens the ardour of teachers and parents and spoils the fun of the hike for the participants themselves. This harmful adventurousness and the practice of ignoring the feelings of others have their roots in faulty and godless secular education and contempt of the sanctity of life. What is needed is more religious Jewish education and such incidents will never take place.

Arguing that the Government was not right in asking for an absorption loan at a time when there is no immigration, **Herut** holds that by imposing such a levy the Government only deepens the cleavage between it and the public; creates bitterness and an unwillingness on the part of the people to make sacrifices when called upon to do so in the future.

Omer (Histadrut) writes that it is not enough for Mapai to set out its programme for the next four years; it must see to the consolidation of its forces. **Haboker** (General Zionist) writes that it is good that Mr. Lavon, who, boasting of "Mapai achievements" (as if they were all due to that party), declared forthrightly Israel was on the road to socialism and was becoming the world's first real Socialist State. Mr. Lavon has as much as told all Jews who do not identify themselves with the tendency to make the Jewish state a class affair, that Mapai has deceived them. The Diaspora's Jews did not pray 2,000 years for "the first socialist state in the world."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) criticizes the Prime Minister for provoking a tiff in the Knesset with Mr. Youssouf Khamis, M.K., by calling him a "Mapam, not an Arab representative."

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says he's going home now — his call-up has caused enough trouble already."

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

Mixed Bag Before Recess

THE Knesset has had another busy week, mopping up after the Budget battle, so to speak. It is extraordinary how much work can be crammed into a week when members want to go home.

The new Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir, found an opportunity to remark on the inadequacy of the budget debate in the previous sessions, and he would be entitled to the nation's eternal gratitude if he were to develop schemes for a more rational working arrangement in the House.

At present we start the working year with weeks in which there is nothing for the House as a whole to do, because the Committees cannot get their bills finished. Many members fail to show up, having something better to do than listen to haphazard debates on hoary subjects dragged out of a drawer, with no prospect of action. We end up with hectic weeks at the end of the financial year, when questions of supreme interest are slithered over or discussed late in the evening, with only a few bleary-eyed members present.

A great many points of interest were raised, for instance, in the debate on the voters' register for the national and municipal elections, and these received scant attention. Mr. I. Rokach, (General Zionist), the former mayor of Tel Aviv, made an argument in favour of giving non-citizens status with citizens in municipal elections, arguing that their citizenship may effect their national responsibilities, but not those as townsmen. In October, this theory would have supplied fuel for a week. Now it was dealt with almost in passing, at an evening session. The press had little room for it because it was pre-occupied with the great call-up mystery. This, it is already clear, is likely to go down in Israel history as one of those irritating events that are never fully cleared up because whenever you get to the heart of the matter somebody says "Sh-sh, security," and the field is left wide open for the rumour-mongers, both innocent and malicious.

Misled by Rumour

ONE of the reasons for the indignation displayed was the fact that they had allowed themselves to be misled by a rumour. Mr. Begin and particularly Mr. Hazani, who persuaded his faction not to vote against the Budget because of the "emergency," feel they were taken for a ride, and the fact that it happened on April 1 does not make it any more dignified to look back upon.

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, who is that rare creature, a politician blessed with a sense of humour, came nearest the truth in his presentation of the non-confidence motion. This was no time for Mr. Begin's bombast, or Mr. Mikunis' party-line hallucinations. He did not attempt to make out that a tragedy had occurred. Some of the nation's guardians had nodded, but the moment of danger had passed safely. He did not even want an enquiry committee. "What happened here is a symptom, a symptom of a government that has got out of gear. No committee can mend that." The solution he implies is that the people should bestir themselves to save their Army and themselves and vote in a General Zionist Government. He is well within his rights there, though in the matter of military experience his party has not much to offer.

MR. Y. Raphael (National Religious) developed a curious theory of his own. Something goes wrong, he suggests and then, to cover it up, the Government lets something else go wrong, and so on. First immigration from Eastern Europe was stopped suddenly because of the Government's carelessness, or worse. Then there was the trouble over the Immigration Loan. After that the faults in administration uncovered by the Controller's Report (which dealt, incidentally, with the period in which Mr. Raphael's party was in the coalition). And now there was the new scandalous call-up affair. That these crises are deliberately created in order to distract attention from each other is so implausible as to suggest sheer perversity on the part of the Government, or at least a degree of brinkmanship that even Mr. Dulles never dreamt of.

Despite a well-prepared argument and resounding paragraphs, Mr. Raphael is not an effective Knesset speaker. It is not only that he tends to deal in moral categories, and exhortations, in a dramatic tone that does not belong in a parliament more than once-a-war, as a minor Jeremiah any time his party is in opposition. If he wants to know what is wrong he should make a point of listening carefully to one of Mr. Begin's addresses. Here is the whole art of working up from a first delicate whisper of deprecation to the cutting sarcasm of peroration. Heavy emphasis on every third word throughout simply does not do the trick.

Changing the Subject

MR. Ben-Gurion himself, in his reply, showed once more that he is master of the art of changing the subject and remaining interesting. He gave the members and the public little enough satisfaction on the subject under discussion, partly because, as he admitted, he wanted more time to study the personal charges involved. He did, however, produce an interesting lecture on his view of what the Israel army should be doing for the citizens in addition to protecting them, namely give them training in citizenship, reliability, courage and much else. He sees the army as the poor man's university and, of course, as the place where the tribes of Israel may mix and mingle and coalesce. When it is considered how much more money is spent on each youth by the Government during his military training than in his school days, there is a great deal to say for his idea. This is particularly so when we take into account the hope that we may never have to fight again, but will have to continue to maintain a large army for many years to come.

Israel's army is in many ways a unique organization, and not only because of its fighting prowess. It will be tragic if the opposition parties should succeed in dragging this body, too, into the political arena.

Odd Stories

AS on some previous occasions, it was the Minister of Police, Mr. R. Shitreet, who produced the oddest items of the day, in replies to two motions for the agenda. Discussing certain police prerogatives in connection with the right to public assembly with Mr. Rosenberg (National Religious), he recalled the occasion when permission had been asked by an organization to hold a debate on "Whether Religion is the Opium of the Masses" opposite the main Synagogue in Tel Aviv on the Eve of the Day of Atonement. Was not some discretion needed here, he asked. There was nothing illegal about the meeting, but it would have caused trouble. He had told the organizers he was willing to come and debate himself if they would postpone the session until the following day. But they had preferred to abandon the scheme. He also managed to arrive at a compromise with Mr. Rosenberg, saying that he would support a motion that a reason must be given if permission for a public assembly is refused.

His second story came from Acre. Dr. Sneh, for the Communists, had suggested that Communist voters were being systematically persecuted at places of work and elsewhere, but that they could not, of course, give evidence; presumably they were afraid of further persecution. Mr. Shitreet had received a telegram from a member of the Acre Town Council charging that a police officer named Shvili had brought in the hooligans to throw stones at the Councillor's house. What would he do about it? Mr. Shitreet explained, "I sent somebody to see what it was all about. I learnt that there is a quarrel and fighting between the Communists in Acre because some of them support Nasser and some support Kassem. That is the trouble, and they tried to pin it on Shvili. If a crime has been committed, we are always willing to investigate. And the criminals will be punished.

"But it is not nice to come here, and from this platform to tell stories."

Readers' Letters

ACCIDENT PAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—After I had lost almost three weeks of work because of an accident on the job, I was paid (exactly on the 15th of the following month!) for only those days that I had worked. It seems that the National Insurance Institute pays for the rest of the month only after considerable delay, thus leaving the worker hopeless and wondering how he is going to manage.

The whole idea of the various sickness insurance schemes is specifically to ensure that this should not happen, and to save the worker the hardship of deductions from his pay. Mivtahim is much more "human" in that it assures full pay on pay day; any adjustments and discussions are made afterwards. The National Insurance Institute can take a leaf out of Mivtahim's book.

The National Insurance Institute should help the worker fulfil his responsibility towards his family first, and complete the paper work involved afterwards. That's the only decent way to go about it.

Yours, etc.
Y. M. A.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Kiryat Bialik, March 18.

National Insurance Institute Replies

The National Insurance Institute can make payments on account of work accidents only after application has been made by the injured and his right to such payment examined (confirmation of his salary serves as a basis for calculation of the payment). The payment itself is made 10 to 14 days from the date of application — a period which is considered reasonable.

Your correspondent compares the operations of Mivtahim to those of the National Insurance Institute. Mivtahim pays sickness benefits and a certificate of illness suffices for this purpose; our institution makes accident insurance payments and operates within a formal framework set by law.

Your correspondent's suggestion that the National Insurance Institute should pay advances before final confirmation of the payment is not feasible, for there is after all the possibility that the application will be rejected. Therefore, insurees who want to receive their injury payments quickly would do well to submit their applications as soon as possible.

A. RAPPAPORT
Assistant to the Director of the Public Relations Department,
National Health Institute
Jerusalem, March 29.

USE OF INSECTICIDES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Dr. Yarom's statement in his article on insecticides, your issue of March 27, that "Lindane is mixed with DDT and Gammexane" is not correct. At present there is no advantage in using Lindane for household sprays in conjunction with either DDT or Gammexane (Gammexane is just another name for B.H.C., and it is a less pure, less active and much more odorous compound than the purified product known as Lindane).

Furthermore, there is a misunderstanding with regard to the "knock-down" effect of a good household spray. Such a spray does not contain "knock-down" insecticides only, but is composed of "knock-down" agents and more persistent insecticides which not only "knock down" insects but actually kill them after a short while.

As to the care to be taken with insecticides, I should like to correct some points liable to mislead the public: Under all circumstances one should distinguish between household insecticides and insecticides used in agriculture. As the matter stands now in Israel, both types are are under strict control, of the Ministry of Agriculture in the case of agricultural sprays and of the Ministry of Health as far as household sprays are concerned. Both have to pass rigid safety rules laid down by the authorities, ensuring that the danger to the general public is minimized as much as possible. In point of fact it is much more dangerous to refrain from using properly formulated household sprays, thus exposing the members of the household to infectious diseases spread by flies, mosquitoes etc., than to use an authorized household insecticide which has passed the scrutiny of the authorities and is produced by a reputable manufacturer.

At the same time a minimum of precaution should, of course, be observed, such as not spraying food.

Yours, etc.
A. DAVIDSOHN
Dr. Meron Chemical Works, Haifa
Haifa, April 2.

MUSIC IN KIBBUTZ

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your article of April 3, "Why They Stay," which is based on an interview with us, two different phases of our history were "telescoped" — no doubt due to the limitations of space.

The paragraph which mentions our having worked in the kitchen and with chickens refers to a period, previous to our settling in Ma'aleh Hahamisha, during which we were members of an American *gar'in* which subsequently settled in Kibbutz Barkai, and at which time we had given up music as a profession.

At Ma'aleh Hahamisha, however, we requested that we be permitted to pursue our musical activities (playing in the Koi Yisrael orchestra) while being members of the kibbutz. This unusual condition was accepted by Ma'aleh Hahamisha, for which we are grateful to this day.

Yours, etc.
H. & S. THL-OREN
Jerusalem, April 4.

HOLIDAY PRICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Every year the housewife is confronted with the same phenomenon: slowly rising prices before the Passover holiday. It always starts right after Purim when we come to our greengrocers or butchers and are told that prices are going up. As we have this repeat performance every year, I cannot understand how the Price Controller can ignore this situation and do nothing against this terrible state of affairs.

This morning I already paid 250 pr. instead of 200 pr. for a kilo of oranges. Chicken has risen from IL2.600 to IL2.900 and next week of course we'll have to pay at least IL3.200. I am quite sure that prompt action now could prevent a further rise in prices.

Yours, etc.
L. WEISS
Ramat Gan, April 6.

RAV MEIR BAR ILAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan (Berlin) we are issuing a volume which will contain a selection of his letters.

We ask anyone who has in his possession letters written by him to let us have them. We promise to copy the letters and return the originals to their owners, if they so desire.

Yours, etc.
Y. GAN-EVI
General-Secretary, World Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Organization
Jerusalem, April 2.

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Farmers' Forum

PROGRESS in reclaiming this country's soil has always been among the proudest achievements of the Zionist movement, and later the State of Israel. What we have learned in this field is eagerly studied by farming experts in many lands, particularly in underdeveloped countries. Thus it seemed suitable that the year-long Tenth Anniversary celebration should conclude this Spring with an International Farmers' Convention, accompanied by conferences on various specific fields of agriculture, and by an International Agricultural Exhibition.

World response to the invitations exceeded all expectations. Working farmers as well as agricultural officials from five Continents on both sides of the Iron Curtain announced their participation. Indicative of the wide interest in Israel's agricultural achievements was the fact that among the VIP's attending were Belgium's Minister of Agriculture, Britain's Under-Secretary for Agriculture, the Secretary-General of the Farmers Union of Ghana and the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The U.S. sent a large contingent but no official representative.

This week, 300 delegates from 31 countries and 2,500 guests from Israel attended the opening of the Farmers' Convention in the colourfully decorated main hall of the Binyanei Ha'ooma convention centre in Jerusalem. They heard Prime Minister Ben-Gurion point out that the main problem facing the world today was not the tension between East and West, which would pass sooner or later. The main problem was the huge gap in living standards between Europe and America on the one hand and Asia and Africa on the other. Improved agricultural methods could do much to narrow this dangerous gap.

(See pages V and VI.)

Mapai Meet

ALMOST 2,000 delegates representing 300 party branches convened in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium on Wednesday for the opening session of the ninth national conference of Mapai, Israel's largest political party. High on the agenda were final approval of Mapai's platform for next month's Histadrut elections, a debate on Finance Minister Levi Eshkol's Five-Year Development Programme and the election of a 25-member party praesidium expected to be headed by former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett. However, the Knesset elections scheduled for November and the various internal and external problems which may affect Mapai's chances in those elections also loomed large in the discussions.

Since Mapai has been the chief partner in all government coalitions since the establishment of the State, it is held largely responsible for the achievements and failures. Internally, the dispute between Mapai's "Young Generation" and the "Netzer Group" remained largely unresolved despite last November's decision, at a party meeting at Kfar Hayarok, to disband all factions inside Mapai. In the party elections held last January, candidates associated with the Young Generation made a good showing in most of the local branches, with the exception of Tel Aviv and the trade unions, where they were generally routed by the tight control of the Netzer Group and voting procedures in the unions. Later, members of the Young Generation charged the Netzer Group with breach of the Kfar Hayarok agreement and claimed that the "Group" was progressively ousting the young men from all posts and activities in Tel Aviv.

On the eve of the Convention it was reported that Messrs. Shimon Peres and Shmuel Gal, two top figures of the Young Generation, had been co-opted at the very last moment to the Convention's Steering Committee upon the personal insistence of Mr. Ben-Gurion. According to the reports, Aluf Moshe Dayan, the former Chief of Staff, had until then been the only Young Generation man on the Committee.

Since the last Knesset elections, Mapai's membership has grown by about 30 per cent, now totalling 170,000 card-holders. Of these about 130,000 — i.e. 77 per cent — participated in the Party elections last January. This high proportion was happily taken by Mapai leaders as an indication of active rank-and-file interest in party affairs, and also as a good omen for Mapai's election chances.

Kafr Kasem Postscript

LAST October, almost two years after the tragic events in the small Arab village near the Jordan border, a Military Tribunal in Jerusalem handed down the verdict and the sentences in the Kafr Kasem trial. The Court found eight of the 11 officers and men of the Border Police who were involved guilty of the murder of 48 men, women and children who were returning to their village on the evening of October 29, 1956, unaware that a tight curfew had been imposed in Arab areas on the eve of the Sinai campaign.

The trial started on January 15, 1957. As President of the Military Court, the Chief of Staff appointed Jerusalem District Court Judge Benjamin Halevi with the reserve rank of colonel. The hearings lasted many months, during which the Court held 60 sessions and heard 79 witnesses whose testimony filled 5,000 pages. It then deliberated for ten months before passing the sentences. The commander of the unit which implemented the curfew, Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki, was sentenced to 17 years in prison, Segen Gavriel Dehan and Lance-Corporal Shalom Ofer to 15 years and five privates to seven years of imprisonment.

All the defendants appealed against their sentences, and this week the Supreme Military Appeals Tribunal handed down its final decision. Malinki's sentence was reduced from 17 to 15 years, the sentences of Dehan and Ofer from 15 to 10 years, and those of the five privates from seven years to three. Having served two-thirds of their sentence, the five privates were released from jail.

In reducing the sentences, the Tribunal took into consideration that the accused had acted under orders and that their acts were committed under the special circumstances which prevailed in border areas on the eve of the Sinai campaign. However, the Tribunal reiterated the firm opinion of the lower court that under no circumstances must a soldier obey patently illegal orders. The obviously merciless order should have aroused their conscience even under the special circumstances, the Tribunal stated.

False Alarm

THE circumstances that led last week to the dramatic Kol Yisrael announcements calling up 1,200 Army reservists in a manner similar to a general mobilization were the subject of top-level discussion this week. The Cabinet debated it, the Knesset Foreign and Security Affairs Commission debated it, the Knesset plenary debated it, and the Israel public in general debated it. But after all these discussions no one except the few Cabinet members who had a chance to study the 150 pages of testimony heard by the Inquiry Committee quite knew what had actually happened on the evening of April 1, 1959.

The three men appointed last Friday by Mr. Ben-Gurion to investigate the matter — Mr. Ya'acov Shapir, the former Attorney-General; Aluf Yosef Avidar, the Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. Moshe Nacht, the Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Defence — sat almost without interruption until the small hours of Sunday morning in an effort to complete their work in time for the weekly Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet spent three hours debating the report and finally authorised Mr. Ben-Gurion to take the necessary steps in accordance with the findings of the Report. When the Government spokesman met the Press for his weekly post-Cabinet briefing, he refused to disclose any details, despite pressure by the press. All newsmen got was the unofficial information that the Report had revealed lack of coordination among the officers who handled the call-up. A motion by Ahdut Ha'avoda representatives that a Ministerial Committee should investigate the affair was rejected by the Cabinet as a whole.

Next morning Mr. Ben-Gurion appeared before the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and gave them part of the information he had revealed to the Cabinet the day before. In the afternoon, when he faced non-confidence motions in the plenary of the Knesset, he described details of the incident and indicated that at least one high-ranking officer was involved while the responsibility of several lower-ranking officers was still being investigated.

The investigation was concerned only with the technical aspects of the affair. In the Cabinet and in the press, however, the wider question was raised of the political consequence of a public call-up of reservists over the radio. Army sources and Mr. Ben-Gurion indicated that since such a public call-up might be necessary in an emergency, it was also necessary to test the efficiency of this method.

The first official statement issued on the matter last Friday absolved Kol Yisrael of any responsibility for the mix-up. However, during the week military correspondents — presumably on the basis of information from Army sources — reported that Kol Yisrael, which knew that only manoeuvres were involved, did not have any standing orders to make advance announcements to the public, calling upon them to wait for "an important announcement" — which is what the station had done. The dramatic presentation of the call-up announcement was undoubtedly a major cause of the temporary alarm that resulted.

By week's end, Mr. Ben-Gurion was still deliberating upon the action that should be taken against the officers found responsible for the affair. It was expected that he would announce his decision at the Cabinet meeting this coming Sunday.

ISRAEL'S WEEK

Agricultural Convention delegate Tanagiotis Nicola Pasholis of Cyprus discusses Rafael Bolticansky's dairy herd, at the latter's farm. Photo by Braun

THE CALL-UP SNAFU in last week's dramatic radio broadcast to Army reservists was discussed by the Cabinet and the Knesset.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FARMERS' CONVENTION was held in Jerusalem.

MAPAI'S NINTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE opened in Tel Aviv.

A REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT policy was initiated by the Ministry of Trade and Industry ... THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT grew 12 per cent in the fiscal year just ended ... 20 PER CENT MORE CITRUS FRUIT was exported this season than last, the Citrus Marketing Board disclosed, and a slightly higher premium on dollar earnings was approved.

KAFR KASEM SENTENCES WERE REDUCED for the eight border policemen found guilty of murder.

The Middle East Scene — By Amnon Bartur

Arab League Fails to Heal Rift

AFTER six days of sporadic talks, both official and unofficial, the Arab League's Political Committee managed on Tuesday to scrape together some kind of communique calling on member states to abstain from any alignment with foreign Powers and asking Iraq to be "in harmony with other Arab countries." Of the League's 10 member-States, four — Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia and Libya — did not take part in the deliberations, while the Sudan refused to sign Tuesday's communique.

The League's original intention in calling the Beirut meeting was to discuss ways and means of healing the widening rift between Cairo and Baghdad following the Shawwaf revolt in Mosul and Nasser's subsequent propaganda attacks on Baghdad. When the decision to convene the meeting on a Foreign Ministers' level was announced at the end of last month, it was thought that both Cairo and Baghdad had approved of it, and that some formula had already been found for a compromise. At the last moment, however, it transpired that Iraq would not attend the meeting, while Jordan, Tunisia and Libya found various excuses not to be there. Khartoum, trying to keep up appearances, agreed to send its delegate to Beirut with many misgivings.

This reluctance on the part of the "neutrals" — Morocco, Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon were not enthusiastic themselves — to get involved in the sharp dispute between Nasser and Kassem, casts some light on the nature of this dispute as well as on the rights and wrongs of both cases. Apart from the Yemen, which is federated with the U.A.R. into the United Arab States, all the League's members seem to view Nasser's recent anti-Communist drive with the utmost suspicion and do not appear impressed by the claim that Iraq is turning Communist. It is to be recalled that all of these countries were at one time or other scenes of Nasser's subversive activities, and their leaders know from personal experience the exact worth of his diatribes against his opponents. None of the delegates who actually came to Beirut was convinced by Nasser's accusations against Kassem.

Vocal Suspicions

These suspicions on the part of the delegates at times became very vocal indeed, as when the Sudanese delegate on Tuesday accused the United Arab Republic of opening the gates of the Middle East to Communist infiltration, or when Morocco threatened to leave the League. Other members were less outspoken but equally firm. Saudi Premier Feisal announced that he did not "support the policy of imposing solutions;" instead, he took refuge in the time-honoured call for "closing Arab ranks."

Evasive Communique

The final communique, issued after Egypt's failure to mobilize any concrete support from the delegates, is a classic of evasiveness even for the League. Pointing out that the delegates had convened in an effort to maintain Arab solidarity, the statement—which has no validity since League resolutions must be taken in full unanimity to be valid — called upon the member-states:

- to maintain their neutrality and abstain from aligning themselves (with foreign Powers);
- to strengthen relations between the Arab countries;
- to reject any foreign influence.

It also called on Iraq to keep in harmony with other Arab states, and resolved on the formation of a sub-committee to work for cooperation between the Arab countries. The League's Secretary-General was asked to contact all member-States with a view to determining the composition of the sub-committee.

Baghdad Uncertainties

MEANWHILE, a curious development occurred in Baghdad which makes the situation there even more puzzling. On Monday night, reports started coming in from Cairo and Damascus that a Soviet ship carrying Soviet "volunteers" had passed through the Suez Canal on its way to Basra. The "volunteers" were described variously as citizens of Soviet Kurdistan trained in guerrilla warfare and sent to Iraq to help put down nationalist action against Kassem, or plain Soviet soldiers disguised as Kurds.

In Baghdad, which has lately been somewhat sensitive to Cairo's claims, an official announcement was made to the effect that some 820 Kurdish citizens, followers of Mullah Mustafa el-Barazani who escaped Nuri es-Said's regime after their revolt was crushed, were returning on board a Soviet ship to Basra, and that they consist of 460 men, 198 women and 282 children! Whether the men were armed as Cairo claims and why they were armed, if so, is not known.

Another piece of news from Baghdad this week had to do with rumours (later denied) that the Government intends to nationalize Iraq's foreign-controlled oil industry. If this materializes, it can only show the extent of extremist pressure on Kassem, who since last July has declared more than once that he had no intention of making any far-reaching changes in Iraq's oil policy.

However that may be, doubt and uncertainty still shroud the situation in Iraq. Although no one has so far suggested that Kassem himself is a Communist, it is obvious that the Iraqi Communist Party has succeeded in consolidating its very considerable gains following the Shawwaf affair, in which they took a very active part on the side of Kassem. It now appears also that the Communists' influence in the army, both direct and indirect, has become considerable — though it may still be more in the sense of what they can prevent others from doing than in the sense of what they themselves can do.

The reason is simple. It is true that the army is still free from far-reaching Communist infiltration, but this applies to the officer class rather than to the ranks. The simple soldiers, as the Shawwaf incident has shown, are taking some interest in what is going on around them, and Communist activities in their ranks seem rather pronounced. There are reports, for instance, that the Communist Party and its various front organizations—the Popular Resistance Movement, the Students Union and some of the powerful trade unions — have called upon their followers among the army, as well as among the workers and students who happen to be in touch with army units, "to report to headquarters about any suspicious movement on the part of army men and civilians alike!"

The officer class, which comes from the middle and upper-middle classes and which includes the only people likely to show active resistance to Kassem, must find itself almost paralysed by this sort of indirect supervision from their subordinates and from elements which have nothing to do with the army. This makes it quite unlikely that a Shawwaf-type revolt or mutiny can be successful in the near future, even if Kassem decides to go all the way in appeasing the Communists.

Russian-U.A.R. Trade Climbs

LONDON (FTFS). — SOVIET trade with the United Arab Republic is now nearly ten times what it was in 1955, the year before Abdul Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. Egypt's and Syria's total exports to Russia in 1955 were valued at 62m. roubles. In 1957, the last year for which official statistics are available, the U.A.R. exported goods to Russia valued at 466m. roubles. Imports from Russia in the two years were 45m. and 347m. roubles respectively. A further expansion took place in 1958, and this year's final figures are expected to be still bigger.

Russia's 1957 imports from the U.A.R. were mainly confined to 82,000 tons of raw cotton and 87,000 tons of rice. The U.A.R.'s purchases from Russia were made up of over 1,000,000 tons of oil, 300,000 tons of wheat, 70m. roubles' worth of machinery and equipment and 26m. roubles' worth of timber.

Much of the expansion that has taken place in the Soviet Union's foreign trade over the past few years has affected only a few countries such as India, Indonesia, Burma and the U.A.R. It is probably not a coincidence that all these countries are, in Soviet terminology, "neutralist." Furthermore, a good deal of the expansion in trade with these countries has been accompanied by some form of Soviet assistance.

U.A.R. at Top

The U.A.R. heads the list of countries which the Soviet Union has aided. Russian offers to the U.A.R. up to the end of last year totalled nearly $1,000m. Next on the list is India ($320m.), followed by Indonesia ($250m.).

None of these countries has taken full advantage of the amounts offered. The latest figures suggest that the U.A.R. has actually used only about one-third of the total offered to her.

The statistics released by the Soviet Union, however, do not tell the full story of the rapid developments in her trade with the less developed countries. An important feature of Russia's foreign trade now is the marked increase in the export of entire factories, together with the necessary technical assistance to put them into service. Egypt has contracted to buy three cotton spinning mills, each with 15,000 spindles, which will eventually be increased to 50,000; at the same time, East Germany has undertaken to supply Egypt with a fine spinning factory of 100,000 spindles.

In the past few months, Egypt is known to have concluded nine contracts with the Soviet Union and 20 with East Germany for the delivery of factories of various kinds. They include a non-ferrous metal plant, an iron-ore concentration unit and a plant for making electrically welded chains. Hungary is to build an electrodes factory near Cairo to meet all Egypt's requirements, and Czechoslovakia is also undertaking similar work.

One of the most important Soviet-backed projects for Syria is a 700-kilometre railway line planned between Latakia and the Jezira. Soviet technical exporters have been invited to discuss with Syrian officials the arrangements for importing the necessary equipment. The project is expected to take six years to complete and will cost 450 million Syrian pounds.

Although there are always political overtones in the Soviet Union's trading practices, her economic policies are usually firmly based on sound sense. Russia has been importing Egyptian cotton despite the fact that the Russians usually export it. But the Russian crop has been falling for several years, and the Egyptian purchases were needed for good economic reasons.

Czechoslovakia has also been importing Egyptian cotton — and re-selling it at prices below those ruling on the Alexandria market. This caused some anxiety in Alexandria, and the Czechs have since been asked not to do it any more. Egypt expanded her trade with the Soviet Union rather reluctantly. She was, to some extent, forced to do so because of declining cotton purchases by the Western nations and because she had to pay somehow for the arms she wanted.

Iraq's Bid

This is a very different position from that of Iraq, who is trying to extend her trading relations with the Soviet Union out of choice, not out of political necessity. The Mosul revolt took place at a time when Iraq was steadily strengthening her relations with the Communist world. The high-powered Iraqi economic delegations to the Communist bloc are an indication of the Baghdad Government's determination to build up Iraq's trade relations with it. A delegation led by Ibrahim Kubbah, the Marxist Minister of National Economy, made an extensive tour of the Soviet Union, including the Baku oilfields. The directorate-general of Iraqi Railways recently announced that Soviet engineers would advise in the building of Iraq's first factory to make reinforced concrete blocks for use in the directorate's £25m. development plan.

Tourist Paradise Plan for Eilat

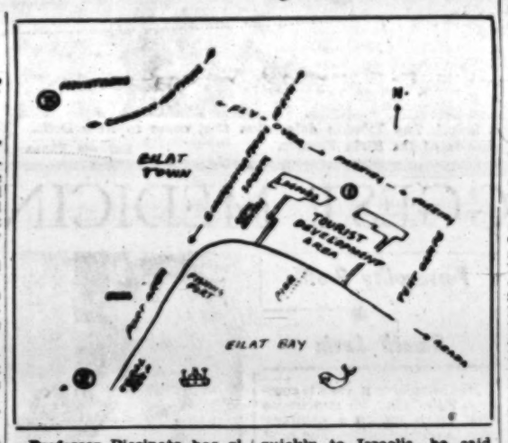
Italian's New Master Scheme

By MEIR RONNEN

A TOURIST "playground" of some four square kilometres on the shores of the Red Sea is to be established as part of a bold new regional plan for Eilat that has just been drawn up by Professor Luigi Piccinato, internationally famous regional and town planner, in conjunction with planners and architects of the Ministries of Development and the Interior. It is now to be submitted to the Municipality of Eilat for approval, having already met the needs of the Ministries of Transport and Development and of the Tourist Industry Development Corporation.

The plan is based on the need to develop a special tourist area, free from industrial and other requirements, yet connected organically with the expanding town and future rail and road links. Prof. Piccinato, who has replanned whole areas of Rome, Siena, Venice, Padua and other Italian towns, as well as Buenos Aires and Istanbul, on which he is still working, came to Israel last week for the second time, at the invitation of the Tourist Industry Development Corporation and the Ministry of Development. Working on various plans and calculations submitted by a number of Israel architects and planners, he succeeded within a week in coordinating them and arriving at a solution that has satisfied the many different organizations and Ministries that have a stake in the development of the Red Sea port. At the same time he has realised the aim of the Tourist Industry Development Corporation: that of setting aside an area in which tourist industry investment can be safely and attractively encouraged without canning factories being put up next to luxury hotels.

The tourist area will include all of the two kilometres of beach east of the present airstrip to the Jordan border, to a line two kilometres north of the beach. It will be bounded by an approach road from the town and will include ample bays for parking, although its minor roads will not allow any vehicles nearer than 300 metres to the seashore, which, says twinkling Prof. Piccinato, must be kept clear of noise, fumes and any reminders of daily cares. The area will be studded with hotels and motels, linked with each other and the beach by covered walks. A tent-camp, with water and power-points for cooking in each tent, is to occupy a site to the west. (Price: IL1,500 per day with all facilities.) Two-metre deep canals will bring sea water to lagoons built to cool the area (see [1]). Glass-bottomed punts will take holiday makers direct from their hotel to the coral reefs, while piers will project out into the bay. The area will be well clear of the port on the opposite south-western shore.



Professor Piccinato has allowed for a buffer area with the town that will contain a civic centre built around a piazza, a stadium, tennis courts and other sports facilities, to be used by both tourists and Eilat's citizens. Specialised tourist shops will provide aquatic and terrestial sports equipment.

Professor Piccinato had decided he could only attempt a solution if he was given the chance to make the area an organic part of Eilat, by planning new approach roads that would not only be convenient for visitors but would not interfere with future rail and road traffic to the port area. A later stage of his plan will link the town with another tourist area south of the port, opposite the coral beach, where a IL400,000 motel is already being put up by an American investor (see [2]). For the future another hotel area is envisaged high up in the mountains to the north-west of Eilat, where the climate at 800 metres is very much cooler, and the view is breath-taking (see [3]).

View of Sea

Although the Professor has laid down the basis for the plan, the details of which will be worked out by local planners, he expressed certain ideas and principles before he left a few days ago. The main idea, he says, is to save and make the most of what you have. Every hotel site must be staggered in order to have a view of the sea and to make the most of the afternoon breeze from the north. Roads to and from the town must be walkable yet must not cut the port's communications. (He suggests a clover leaf flyover at one point — see map.)

There must be more than one entry to the town and no bottleneck in the centre, the curse of most European cities planned on medieval lines. His aim is always to work "out of" rather than "into" a plan and to evolve more than one city centre.

Professor Piccinato, who is lecturer at the architectural faculty of the University of Venice, is slight, cheery and "an optimist." He has the sandy moustache and light complexion of the Lombard and yet the warm sunniness of the southerner. He warmed quickly to Israelis, he said, "their minds are open, they grasp things quickly and they are planning-minded. How many countries have an overall planning authority like your own?" he asked. He likes to travel and meet new people, finds the "average" Israeli far easier to talk to than any other people he has encountered.

He has lectured in the Argentine as well as planned the new town of Sabveudia in Brazil and Atakoy in Turkey. Italy, he says, presents the toughest nuts: "The towns are all built up and the municipalities are not as plan-minded as here." Yet he considers Italians the best engineers in the world, more technically advanced in town planning than in any other country. He finds the Russians technically ahead too, but doubts their taste. But "the delicious challenge is finding the combination that will work on the spot," he smiles. He was so taken with the challenge of Eilat that he offered his services as a consultant gratis.

Port Development

The Professor's plan looks as good to the layman as it does to the planners. If one has any doubt about its future use, only the area allocated to the port seems limited. Just as the Carmel pressed against the spreading of Haifa Port (so admirably foreseen by the late Richard Kauffmann whose regional plan for Haifa was not adopted) so the hills behind Eilat's port area may hamper its future growth. The wadis can be made use of but one wonders what will happen if Eilat ever begins to compete with Haifa in turnover. But the Eilat coastline is so limited that the planners are agreed that they have arrived at the best possible combination.

Now, for the first time, our Red Sea outlet has a real blueprint for its tourist future. Its 150 beds will be expanded to 1,000 with an additional 2,000 in motels. The investment required will be something like IL10m. This year the Tourist Industry Development Corporation has already allocated over half a million pounds in loans towards the tourist development of Eilat.

PELTOURS
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DEPARTURES: APRIL 12 — APRIL 17
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 12	0945	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. April 13	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. April 14	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0810	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1345	K.L.M.	Munich Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. April 15	0825	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Brussels, London, New York
	2359	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne
THURS. April 16	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1340	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. April 17	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0040	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B. E. A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	a/s	To:
TUES.	April 14	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.

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Jerusalem: 7 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4518/9
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Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 71396
Beersheba: Gan (Agent) 25 Rehov Hatikva Tel. 971119
Lod Airport

Behind the Revolt of the 'Quiet People' on the Roof of the World

China's Tibetan Grab

By Hugh Richardson

The last British representative in Tibet, Mr. Richardson was Officer-in-Charge of the British Mission to Lhasa from 1936 to 1943, and Officer-in-Charge of the (succeeding) Indian Mission there from 1947 to 1950.

EVERYONE knows that Tibet is backward by Western standards; nevertheless, she has some 12 centuries of civilization behind her. That civilization has little in common with the expansive scientific and mechanical ideas of the West.

All the learning and all the political thought of Tibet have been devoted to maintaining the seclusion of the country with the intention of preserving, free from contamination, the special Tibetan form of Buddhism. This has been done so thoroughly that the world knows little more about Tibet than Tibet knows of the world.

From the ninth to the ninth centuries, Tibet was vigorously independent and aggressive; she was a constant military danger to the Tang dynasty in China. After that she withdrew into roughly her present borders and never again became a threat to her neighbours.

In the 13th century the Mongol conquerors of China compelled Tibet also to recognize them as overlords. This was the first period of foreign domination ever Tibet. It was carried out by indirect rule and lasted effectively for less than a 100 years. Thereafter, until 1720, the Tibetans were again independent. The system of government went through several changes. Until 1642 the country was governed by laymen with the backing of influential religious leaders.

In 1642 an invading Mongol prince established one of the religious leaders — the Dalai Lama — in a position which he later converted into supremacy over the whole of Tibet. Even after that, there was some give and take before the consolidation of the monastic dominance over the lay element which we are accustomed to regard as the essence of the Tibetan Government.

While this solution was working itself out the Manchu Emperors of China — another conquering foreign dynasty — imposed a sort of protectorate upon Tibet. The motive was to control the religious influence Tibet could exert in Mongolia, which might have been used to build up a powerful rival kingdom in Central Asia.

The relationship between China and Tibet at that time cannot strictly be described in Western terms. Tibet was a sort of Papal State under the protection of the Chinese Emperor, whose supremacy was acknowledged and with whom there was an indefinable mystico-political bond.

Inside Tibet, the Tibetans were left to do much as they pleased. When the Manchu dynasty collapsed in 1911, Tibet completely severed that link and, until the Communist invasion in 1950, enjoyed full *de facto* independence from Chinese control.

The way of life and the government of the country have changed little in the course of many centuries. Under the Dalai Lamas — the "reincarnated" priestly rulers — Lhasa was the head and heart of Tibet. The Dalai Lama lived there and governed through a council, usually composed of three laymen and one monk, who managed the general administration. There was another council of monks for religious affairs.

In everything there is a kind of balance of monk against lay. There is a body of 175 lay officials drawn from the hereditary nobility who have to serve the country in return for the estates they hold. Parallel to them is a body of 175 monk officials who may rise from the humblest families.

* * *

WIDELY scattered over the vast but thinly populated area—perhaps 700,000 square miles and under three million people — are a number of administrative districts for the most part jointly governed by a lay official and a monk, with whose remote activities Lhasa interferes but little. No one could say that the country is over-administered. There is no constitution and no written law. A profound regard for "Custom" and a total and unquestioning faith in their religion combined with devotion to the Dalai Lama, who is both worshipped and beloved, sublimate the rivalries and tensions which one might expect to exist between monk and lay, rich and poor.

It may seem contrary to reason that such a system should work; but it did, and it clearly suited the Tibetan nature. The ordinary Tibetan has few wants and most visitors have described him as not just resigned and submissive but as cheerfully contented. Of course, as in every country, there are good men and bad, petty oppressions and the exploitation of opportunities. There can also be, in times of crisis, violence and cruelty; but the Tibetans take no pleasure in cruelty for its own sake.

Simplicity and Goodness

TO live the easy-going peaceful existence of Lhasa before the Communist invasion was to experience a simplicity and an essential goodness and humanity which make Western methods appear a cynical artifice. That quiet life was shattered by the Communist invasion in 1950. Under threat of further aggression the Tibetans concluded an agreement with China which seemed to promise them the right to keep their old form of government and their all-important religion.

I do not doubt that in the first flush of imperialist enthusiasm, the Communists genuinely wished to help the Tibetans with such modern advantages as roads, bridges, motors, hospitals, electric power and so on. But they were in too much of a hurry and it is clear that the supposed benefits of science are illusory to the Tibetans when compared with freedom to retain their old customs.

There is an idea, which former Chinese regimes sedulously fostered, that Tibet always recognized Chinese suzerainty in some form. In fact, after the complete eviction of the Chinese in 1912 there was a tripartite conference at Simla in 1914. The Tibetans, under British persuasion, agreed to recognize the suzerainty of China provided that the Chinese guaranteed Tibetan autonomy. By "suzerainty" the Tibetans meant no more than the formal supremacy which had existed under the Manchus.

The conference failed. No bargain was struck with China and no concessions made by Tibet. All that emerged was a direct treaty between the British Government and Tibet.

That treaty was inherited by the new Government of India in 1947. Ever since then Mr. Nehru consistently disregarded the facts by speaking as though there had been an unconditional admission of Chinese suzerainty both by the Tibetans and by the British Government whose responsibilities he had assumed. This was an unwarranted depreciation of Tibet's actual position and made it plain to China from the outset that India would give little support to Tibet.

Of course, politics is the science of the possible. India's interest in having a friendly neighbour in Tibet is obvious; and in 1950 India was in no position to join issue with China. Nor, I think, would any recent Government of India have considered active intervention in Tibet against powerful and determined aggression by China.

There lies the vital difference. At least since 1720, China has wanted physical domination over Tibet. The British Government in India never sought more than a sphere of diplomatic influence; and so, in the face of Chinese power, India could do nothing but yield, under protest, and save what it could from the wreckage. That was a matter of national self-interest. What is shocking is that it has been treated solely as a matter of self-interest.

Centuries of religious exchange and some 50 years of a spelling treaty relationship with Tibet were calmly forgotten. The new situation was not only accepted with alacrity, it was fulsomely justified in a treaty between India and China in 1954.

Chinese Invasion

Mr. Nehru must surely know that, whatever was "the general opinion" about China's suzerainty over Tibet, there was not a trace of actual Chinese authority there after 1912. He must know that in 1950 the Chinese invaded a country inhabited by a non-Chinese people who had, undeniably, managed all their own affairs for 38 years, and that they imposed an agreement on them by force. That action is what Mr. Nehru has recently described as "legal"; and on that basis, rigid and unseeing, he describes the tragic happenings at Lhasa as China's internal affair.

He seems to have lagged far behind public opinion in his own country, which has, at last, squeezed from him a guarded expression of sympathy for the Tibetans — the very first I can recall that he has ever uttered; but there is still no word from him of condemnation of the use of force beyond anything that "an internal affair" could warrant. Is such circumspection necessary?

Admittedly, precise information is hard to come by; but even from official Chinese reports it is plain that they have abolished the whole Tibetan Government which had continued — under Chinese supervision since 1950 — its ancient and traditional administration. Many of its members had been in office for at least 15 years.

These men, many of whom I have known as devoted and patriotic leaders and servants of their country, are now declared rebels and traitors, and are replaced by a military administration with a clique of puppets. So far as I can see only one of the proud hereditary nobility — and he a man with a bad record for time-serving—has really played traitor and joined the new regime.

Chinese Imperialists

WHAT brought about this fearful disaster? It is patently ridiculous to blame "imperialist intrigues." The only imperialists in Tibet are the Chinese themselves.

The Dalai Lama's Government had for nearly eight years followed a policy of obdurate passive resistance so successfully that the Chinese had been constrained to postpone their projected social reforms.

On the other hand, there have been reports for more than three years of persistent guerrilla warfare against the Chinese by the Khampas. These are a border people of Tibetan stock from east of the upper waters of the Yangtze. They look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head but do not acknowledge the right of Lhasa to rule them.

They are brave and swashbuckling; and compared with the subjects of Lhasa violent and unruly. It may be that Chinese pressure forced them out of the border country where they had been playing havoc with communications between China and Lhasa. There were frequent reports of devastation and destruction by the Khampas in that area. At all events, they latterly extended their activities to Central Tibet and to places quite near Lhasa itself. Their presence and the insistence of the Chinese that the Dalai Lama should take action against them probably put him and his Government in a position where they were compelled — perhaps against their better judgment — to abandon the successful line of passive resistance for the desperate fling of an armed rising.

The shattering impact of the blow may be understood if a little human detail is filled into the picture. There are reports of 2,000 killed at Lhasa. Even Chinese accounts speak of 4,000 prisoners. And we hear also of 12,000 monks under arrest. The Tibetan population of Lhasa can hardly exceed 50,000, and these figures, even if slightly overestimated, show how widespread is the suffering and misery.

Sympathy is something, however small, and it should be joined with a general condemnation of the ruthless destruction of the ancient liberties of a people who, above all, were harmless and peace-loving. In this condemnation the lead should now be taken by Mr. Nehru.

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THE PLIGHT OF THE PACIFIST

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Nehru tells Tibetans "I can't help." The Tibetan delegation that came to New Delhi are shown meeting in the grounds of the Birla Temple. Express Photo

Chinese General Chang Ching-wu seen addressing Chinese troops at Lhasa. Thainhua Photo

JAMMING OF HEBREW SECTION OF B.B.C. ENDED

WHEN I visited the Hebrew Section of the B.B.C. at Bush House in London last month, I found the members of the staff particularly pleased over the news that their broadcasts were no longer being jammed. They informed me that jamming commenced two days after the Slansky trial, when the B.B.C. had been indefatigable in showing up the falseness of many of the allegations. After the visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to England, the interference stopped but was recommenced some eight months later. Very recently, however, the jamming ceased and the broadcasters hope that this time it will be for good. They realized that although the jamming was not directed particularly to this part of the world it made listening in Israel practically impossible. Now, their object is to make a new start and to try and interest the Israel audience in listening directly to London. During the first years of their broadcasts, which commenced in 1951, they reported considerable interest here, especially in the rural areas. In the last few years, they have reached Israel listeners mainly by supplying brief recordings for incorporation in Kol Yisrael's newsreel programme.

On certain occasions, the B.B.C. has come into its own and organised special link-ups with Kol Yisrael. Most recently these included the Israel-Wales soccer match at Cardiff and the Guildhall dinner in honour of Mr. Eliath last November. Now the B.B.C. is trying to arrange direct relays from the F.A. Cup Final on May 2 and the Italy-England soccer match on May 6. Nissim Kiviti, their sports commentator, informed me that no final decision had been reached on these relays but he was hopeful that they would materialise.

The object of the broadcasts of this section is to present a microcosm of English life. The programme opens with five minutes of news which the department receives from the central newsroom. All other overseas language broadcasts from the B.B.C. transmit ten minutes of news but in view of the excellent coverage given to international affairs in Kol Yisrael's news, the Hebrew broadcasts restrict themselves to five minutes — mostly English items — which they regard as supplementing the news the listener gets from his home service.

Political Comment

The other 25 minutes of the transmission originate in the Hebrew section and even the political comments of R.H.S. Crossman and Nigel Nicholson are written solely for the Hebrew section with an eye on the listener in Israel. These political commentators are free to express their personal views and can criticize government policy if they wish. Recent feature series have included "The Jew in English Literature" by G.S. Fraser and "The Bible and English Music" by Shula Deutsch. Among forthcoming programmes will be a history of English film by Michael Almas and a Saturday night sports review with eye-witness reports of interesting events from various parts of the United Kingdom.

Five wavelengths carry these transmissions and listeners' reports have been received from all parts of Europe, North and South America and Africa. Administratively the section was until recently part of the B.B.C.'s Eastern Service but has now been transferred to the South European Service (the director of which, Mr. Dilk, has just concluded a visit to Israel). The full strength of the section consists of a director, four programme assistants and office workers, Mr. L.H. Gottlieb, who directed the broadcasts since their inception, has recently been transferred to the B.B.C.'s European Service as Talks Director and his successor will be announced shortly.

G.W.

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Unique Collection for New Museum

By GERDA LUFT

THE first of the ten pavilions that will ultimately accommodate the extraordinary collection of the late Walter Moses, which he left to the City of Tel Aviv together with the funds to house it, opens next week under the name of "The Ha'aretz Museum."

Walter Moses spent the greater part of his life and of his wealth for the collection of glass, archaeological finds and stuffed birds, which filled his house in Tel Aviv to the point of overflowing.

Many of the objects in this collection were from this country; others came from Egypt, Persia and other Middle Eastern countries, as well as Greece and Crete.

The bird collection has passed into the possession of the biology faculty of Tel Aviv University; the archaeological objects and the glass collection have been housed in the new museum building.

Walter Moses himself chose the site — on a hill north of the Yarkon Bridge, near the excavations of Tel Qasileh and the Ramat Aviv Hotel. At the time, the site was well out of town; today the section is connected to the city centre by a frequent bus service.

The building, designed by architects Wittkover and Bauman, can be seen from afar. From the road, its main outlines are hidden by a slope, but once the top of the hill is reached, the structure of glass and tiles reveals a peculiar charm.

The big museum has the visitor comes once he enters the basement, where the archaeological objects are being stored until they are ready for exhibition. The glass collection is already on display.

Greek vases and Persian jewellery are crowded together here with antique oil lamps and clay figurines. Strange figures of bearded men, unearthed only recently during excavations near Herzliya, can be seen alongside glass bowls, potsherds and Egyptian figurines.

Still in Crates

A large part of the collection is still crated. One by one, the objects are taken out, photographed and catalogued — a job which will take years — while an archaeologist repairs and restores pieces. In all, there are some 12,000 objects in the collection.

The main room upstairs is light and roomy. The glass collection has been installed in display cases which make it easily visible and let the light through, so that not only the shapes but the colours can be appreciated.

In the entrance, a glass furnace from Italy is being installed for a display on glass blowing. A painted map on the wall shows the place of origin of the various objects.

The show cases trace the history of glass-making through the ages, from its beginnings when glass was still fashioned like pottery, to the highest peaks of the art in various styles, ages and countries.

This first pavilion of the Museum is something the connoisseur will enjoy both from the point of content and of the care and taste with which the items are displayed. It is something, too, for the historian, who can follow the development of one of the most delicate crafts, and for the archaeologist, who finds here the remnants of various cultures.

The Walter Moses "Museum Ha'aretz"

With the opening of the glass pavilion, Tel Aviv will have a new attraction of special charm. But work on the Moses collection has only just begun. Properly used, the valuable collection, which includes a library that is at the disposal of scientists and artists together with a considerable number of archaeological journals, can be a help in educating and fashioning tastes. The interest of the public as well as of the authorities is needed to develop and utilize the treasure.

THE BIGGEST MEDICINE MAN

Personality Profile

Baruch Levin

DR. Baruch (Boris) S. Levin, founder and owner of the Rafa Laboratories in Jerusalem, is a giant of a man with a matching series of conflicting personality traits.

He stands 6'4" in his stocking feet. He has managed at the age of 54 to retain the wide shoulders and lean form of the athlete by frequent hikes, camping, trips, mid-winter swims in the Mediterranean and other outdoor excursions. He has a detached, unemotional approach to the problems of his business, yet he gives free rein to his impulsive nature and is often moved by intuitive guesses.

His scientific works include one book and 70 research papers in French and English on microbiology, his chosen field. His avowed ambition is to hand over the management of Rafa and to settle down in a quiet laboratory behind a row of test tubes.

His impulsive nature is common knowledge. He announces that he is off on a camping trip to north Galilee. The next day he telephones from Eilat.

"And why not?" asks Dr. Levin, puzzled. "There was plenty of petrol in the jeep. I was on vacation. You only live once."

He is an enigma to his workers. They consider him generous but tread lightly in his presence.

His office is most unbusinesslike, in a massive-walled Arab house in the centre of Jerusalem, kilometres away from the main plant at the Romema Industrial Zone.

It is more a cosy den than an office. The telephone looks out of place. The desk is old-fashioned. A hidden bar, replete with a variety of liquors, is built into one wall. The filing cabinets are hidden in china cabinets. The shelves contain a collection of copperware; the walls are hung with artistic old maps and a remarkable reproduction of a Picasso.

Expanding Industry

Despite this outward disregard for business efficiency — or perhaps because of it — Rafa has grown and prospered since it was established in 1939 as a research laboratory. Today it employs 30 scientists and 250-400 workers, depending upon the fluctuating export market. In 1957, Rafa was Israel's top independent private exporter (almost $2m.) and seventh in the list of industrial exporters. The figure dropped in 1958.

Years ago, Rafa's products had to overcome suspicion abroad, for what doctor will recommend an unknown preparation? Today, Rafa is a trademark of dependability.

On a recent trip to Turkey, Dr. Levin says he walked into a pharmacy and asked for penicillin. The pharmacist offered him a dozen brands, then leaned forward conspiratorially to whisper: "But if you want the best, take Rafa."

Dr. Levin, who often finds himself considered as a "spokesman" for Israel in his contacts with pharmacists and doctors abroad — describes himself as "a-political." He defines this as being above the petty politics of any party. But he believes that Israelis should tighten their belts and work harder and look not to their salvation from reparations, loans and philanthropy from abroad, but to their own active hands and fertile minds.

Boris's most impulsive act took place in Tel Aviv 32 years ago at a cinema, when the lights flashed on during intermission. He was introduced by mutual friends to the girl sitting in the next chair. He immediately asked her to go out with him. They were married shortly after. They have two sons, Shmarya, 21, studying business administration at the Hebrew University, and Micha, 16, still at secondary school.

Mrs. Shulamit Levin, who came from Russia, at first worked at road building in this country, later switched to teaching. Today, she is employed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, supervising schools for problem children.

Interest in Art

Their flat in Rehavia contains many indications of their active interest in the world of culture: two Picasso originals, which are the core of their art collection; Dr. Levin's 3,000-volume library; a large collection of records; and his photography equipment. He is also on the editorial board of "Dvir" publishing company, which his father helped found together with Bialik.

But the flat is dominated by a whim.

The whim is Og, a huge, suspicious-minded shepherd dog. Due to a liberal diet of Rafa vitamins, Og has grown to 80 kilograms — a good 18 over the average weight of this breed.

Purchased five years ago for IL20, Og has since gnawed to pieces Persian rugs valued at IL2,000. Otherwise he is an obedient dog, and Dr. Levin's command "this is a friend" has saved many a stranger from falling victim to his man-eating instincts.

Dr. Levin was born in Vilna in 1898. His father was Shmarya Levin, the distinguished Zionist, and best-known speaker and propagandist of his generation. He was forced to flee Russia and the family settled in Berlin, where Dr. Levin's most vivid memory is being tutored in mathematics by Professor Albert Einstein, then at the height of his "theory of relativity" fame.

At the age of 18 young Boris arrived in this country to settle as a farmer. He managed to fall sick with every prevalent tropical disease. This, he believes, unconsciously sparked his latent interest in the subject of microbiology — "I wanted to find out how many diseases I still had to go."

He studied microbiology at the Sorbonne and returned to Jerusalem, where he worked at a Hebrew University laboratory. During World War II he began making vaccine for the British Army (the mandatory authorities refused to allow him to invade the budding field of antibiotics).

Name From Bible

Rafa was founded on a disappointment. When Dr. Levin applied to the Hebrew University for a teaching post and was refused, he decided to open his own vaccine laboratory. He found the name *Rafa* — which means healing —after thumbing through the Bible in search for a short, snappy word with a meaning which could be easily remembered. Two years after the Mandate ended, the word Rafa was prominently stamped on anti-biotics exports totalling $500,000. Today, Rafa exports to 15 countries.

Dr. Levin believes that Jerusalem is the best place in Israel to make pharmaceuticals. The reason: he can tap the scientific minds working here. "I can work with expensive water; but I can't work without constant scientific consultations," he says. Moreover, Rafa has solved the high cost of water by a repurification system.

Dr. Levin is highly appreciative of the Hebrew University's biology graduates who work for him. "They are the best-trained in the world. Perhaps it is because they don't have the most modern equipment in school. They are forced to improvise and invent. This trait, once initiated, leads to tremendous results."

Rafa's biggest problem at present is finding ten dunams in land-dear Jerusalem to expand. Dr. Levin is even considering several tempting offers from towns in the coastal plain.

On these ten dunams he expects to build a $1m. plant working in the field of viruses. When completed, it will employ an additional 35 trained scientists and technicians.

MAGARRIE KARNEY

FIRST ABSTRACTION

KANDINSKY. By Will Grohmann. Thames and Hudson. 7 gns.

ONE evening in 1910 the Russian painter Kandinsky came into his studio in Munich, and, to quote his own words, "I suddenly saw an indescribably beautiful painting, permeated by an inner glow. I paused, and went quickly up to this mysterious picture in which I could see nothing but forms and colours — no subject at all." Kandinsky then realised that this was one of his own pictures standing on its side. When he looked again next day the magic had gone, and he could see what it was he had painted. The memory of the previous night's excitement, however, remained; "I knew now that a subject harms my paintings." So Kandinsky painted the first completely abstract picture, with consequences that have unquestionably revolutionised the art of our time.

Kandinsky was a remarkable man, but his personality and his art have an elusive, mysterious quality that makes any assessment difficult. The lack of a comprehensive biography and a catalogue of his work has long been felt; with the appearance of Professor Grohmann's richly documented and illustrated book this gap has now been magnificently filled. With Grohmann's masterly exposition of Kandinsky's life and art at our disposal we can begin to make up our minds.

Kandinsky believed that the artist was driven by "inner necessity," the dictates of the soul which shape his life and the work he produces. "Inner necessity" made him abandon a promising academic career in Russia and go to Munich to study art, and "inner necessity" told him from the beginning that he must go beyond the naturalistic and bring the spiritual back into art — painting was a religious activity or it was nothing. A devout and lifelong Orthodox Christian, he was for several years before the First World War attracted by the teachings of the theosophists. As Grohmann says, "he shared Rudolf Steiner's feeling that the world was headed for disaster, that science had failed, and that there was need for a spiritual rebirth." Matter was not as solid as it had seemed, and new developments in philosophy (Bergson for example) and physics confirmed this.

In such circumstances Kandinsky felt that a completely new kind of art was needed, just as his friend Schoenberg saw the need for a new kind of music.

By Alan Bowness

This new art was to be an art emancipated from the object, an art as free as music. Kandinsky was not alone in this ambition, but his solution was, I think, the most radical.

The move from representation to abstraction took several years. Kandinsky made the transition with great caution. He did not want to paint purely decorative works, or states of mind, or music (each of these had been attempted). Abstract colour was a commonplace from Gauguin onwards, but to create a language of abstract forms was more difficult. He had to take forms that were already in his pictures — his pictorial representations of mountains, rain, oarsmen, a troika, a horse and rider — and drain away the representational content. Grohmann brilliantly describes the process.

Kandinsky had now reached a position similar to that of the cubists, but whereas on the threshold of abstraction Picasso and Braque turned back to a reaffirmation of the material world, he went on to complete abstraction. Perhaps only a Russian could do this, only a man struggling against materialism and obsessed with the irrational, a man who conceived art as "the expression of mystery in terms of mystery."

Back to the West

Kandinsky's progress was interrupted by the first war; he returned to Russia and became more of an artistic commissar than a painter. When the Revolution decided that it could do without revolutionary art, Kandinsky, like Chagall, Gabo, Pevsner and others, moved back to the West. For a decade he taught at the Bauhaus, alongside Klee, but with the rise of Hitler he moved on to Paris, where he died in 1944.

After 1921 Kandinsky's art changes. The dramatic, romantic qualities that dominated the pre-war abstract paintings disappear, and a cool, architectonic classicism takes over. This is the period when Kandinsky begins his systematic analyses of pictorial elements — the potentialities of meaning that reside in a point or a line, for example. But the use of geometric forms does not mean that this is a geometric art; the mystical intention is not forgotten. A circle becomes a cosmic metaphor; it is an image of eternity, just as a triangle symbolizes the Trinity, and a rectangle our life here below.

The paintings of the last years are Kandinsky's spiritual exercises; they seem often to be prophetic symbols, offered as objects for contemplation. In form and colour they grow more Asian, less European. Modelling and perspective are abandoned, space is created by colours and overlapping forms alone. The pictures are uncompromising and unlikeable, largely devoid of appealing painterly qualities. Despite Grohmann's eloquent championship, it is hard not to find them arid. Unlike his friend Klee, Kandinsky was not free to draw on the visible world whenever he wished.

Yet one remembers that it was nearly thirty years before Kandinsky's pre-1914 romantic work was understood, and that when at last this happened the result was the wave of abstract expressionism that still engulfs much of the art of today. In such circumstances it would be rash to dismiss the late Kandinsky. If any art so far produced in our century may be said to look hopefully towards the future, this is it.

(Copyright)

Edward G. Robinson, distinguished screen star, who has assembled one of the best collections of modern art in Hollywood, showed great interest in the exhibition of Israel modern art now on show at the Artists House, Jerusalem. He is seen examining Moshe Propper's "Women, Children and Animals." (The exhibition was reviewed in The Post on January 30, when it was displayed in Tel Aviv, and discussed further in the issue of February 13.)

Round the Bookshops

S.S. Ron's **Me'ever Misham** מעבר משם (From Beyond There, Mosad Bialik, IL2.800), is a unique document about the mental and physical anguish of a Jew behind the Iron Curtain who has come round to admitting that Hebrew is a beautiful language and as suitable for communication as any other tongue and also now understands that the only solution to the problem of the Jewish people's travail is the one being worked out here in Israel. The story could well be called "The Autobiography of an Attitude," for it does make clear that repression is a two-edged instrument and its efforts to throttle a certain consciousness may really be instrumental in giving it a new lease of life. S. S. Ron, to be sure, is a pseudonym, and how the document he penned in lively Hebrew reached us may remain a mystery for a long time to come, but there is nothing false about his description of the "freedom of incarceration" in Soviet Russia or of the Jewish community in that country living in exile within exile.

P. Primi seems to be another cryptic designation for a writer who prefers to conceal his identity (Primi means "internal") and as such has something in common with Ron. But there the comparison ends, for Primi's short, though interest-packed **Hayehudim Hasovietiyim V'goralam** היהודים הסובייטיים וגורלם (The Soviet Jews and their Fate, Am Oved) is a sharp, almost scientific analysis which forgoes all emotion, excitement and lyricism and attacks the subject in a calculatedly rationalist manner. Unlike Ron, in whose book the poet springs out from time to time, and who does not feel ashamed of being sentimental, Primi, who also felt the lashes of repression reserved for those who fail to toe the official line, sticks to facts as he knows them.

Shalekhet שלכת (Indian Summer, Yesod, IL5) is a novel by Ido Re'em dealing with the difficult experiences of Soviet youth at the outbreak of the Second World War, its part in the struggle, its ups and downs. This is the first time in Hebrew literature, according to the blurb, that the fate and vicissitudes of the individual in Soviet Russia have been painted on so broad a canvas. There is autumn in the air and penetrating cold, and the colours of Indian summer.

That was the time when the Nazis, who had jettisoned their friendship pact with Russia, began to overrun the country, and when America, becoming the arsenal of democracy, began to manufacture arms and ammunition which hard-pressed Britain undertook to deliver. The Aretic route was a rough one, and **Hassayeret Ulysses** הסיירת "יוליסס" (H.M.S. Ulysses, Hebrew by Shmuel Gilai, Am Oved, IL4.050) was one light cruiser that had a harrowing tale to tell. The cruiser and its crew ran the gauntlet and delivered the goods, and Alistair MacLean's story is one of hardship, valour, pertinacity and conscious sacrifice that matched the stark and majestic severity of the "ice-scape" along which they operated, with Stukas above and U-boats beneath.

It's the same war and the same writer, but the scene shifts to the Far East. Just when the last British ship and plane pulled out of Singapore whose fall on the morrow was a foregone conclusion, there appeared a certain Brigadier Foster Farnholm, Far East Intelligence Chief, carrying plans on whose precise execution depended thousands of human lives and perhaps the fate of the war itself. But the problem was how to get those plans to London and it is the story of the hardships of a handful of determined men desperately trying to break through to the West; that is the burden of MacLean's **Dromit L'yavva** דרומית ליאווה (South of Java Head, translated by Hemda Alon, Idit, IL1.400).

Hageshev Al N'har Kwai הגשר על נהר קוואי (from the French by Emanuel Be'eri, Hadar, IL5) tells the story of British prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, while Shohay Ooka's **Esh Ba'amakim** אש בעמקים (Fire on the Plains, from the Japanese via English by G. Barukh, Am Oved, IL1.050) presents the Japanese soldier's point of view of the war, once the Allies had the upper hand and Tokyo's forces were being pressed back with grim certainty, though at a slow pace.

M.H.

Traditional Tibet

YOUNG DAYS IN TIBET. By Tsewang T. Pemba. Jonathan Cape, London. 184 pp.

WITH Tibet in the news, a shrewd Israel publisher should have this book translated into Hebrew. It retrieves Tibet from those who seek an idyllic Shangri-La in the fastnesses of the Himalayas and presents everyday Tibet, as seen from the inside by a not-so-ordinary boy.

The world he describes is now part of history. With the coming of the Chinese Communists, the traditional society has been changing faster than probably ever before. In the "old" days, wealthy Tibetans sent their sons to English schools in India. Today, the Chinese offer free education to large numbers in China and the path to authority starts from the Chinese schools.

Tsewang Pemba, now in his twenties, studied medicine in England. He made his first acquaintance with the West through his father, an employee of the British mission who insisted on his learning English. Later, he was one of the few to go to school near Darjeeling where his schoolmates were either British or Anglo-Indians.

The simple and unaffected sketches of his cousin, who was made to become a monk while still a child; of his grandmother, the upholder of the ancient ways; and of the customs and beliefs of the ordinary Tibetan deserve to be enjoyed by a large number of Israel readers.

AL ALTMAN

LEGAL TOOLS

THE International Commission of Jurists, which has its headquarters at The Hague, sent out a questionnaire to individual lawyers and legal institutions throughout the world for the purpose of clarifying and stating the basic elements of the Rule of Law as practised in various countries.

Many replies have already been received and the Commission has so far published three: those from the German and Italian national sections of the International Commission and from the committee established in the United States to co-operate with the International Commission.

The questions were divided into five main sections dealing with the law in relation to the administrative authorities, the legislative, the judiciary, the legal profession and the individual. Only one question, the final one, is aimed at any critical and provocative response: "To what extent do you consider that the replies to the present questionnaire reveal a situation in which the fundamental principles of the Rule of Law as understood by you are jeopardized or ignored?" And perhaps the most interesting feature of the three replies which have been published is the difference in treatment of this last question.

The reply from the German section of the International Commission simply ignores it entirely, while the Italian section has devoted one page to explaining how under the Italian legal system the danger of ignoring the principles of the Rule of Law is reduced to a minimum. In the American reply to the questionnaire, on the other hand, there are six pages of examples of situations in which, as the committee itself says, "the Rule of Law may seem to be at times ignored or its development to be tardy." These examples include cases of "over-zealousness" on the part of the police in extracting confessions, in rounding up suspects and in eavesdropping by means of unauthorized wiretapping; cases of abuse of the quasi-judicial powers entrusted to administrative authorities; slow acceptance of the principle of equal protection by the law and equal voting rights for all regardless of race or colour; and cases of oblivion to the rights of the individual by investigating committees.

LAW THESES

THE Students Association of the Hebrew University, which had its own publishing organization — *Mif'al Hashichpul* — has done a great service to law students and lawyers alike by issuing a selection of theses presented by fourth-year law students as part of their final examinations.

The theses selected by the editor, Advocate Shaki — himself a graduate of the Hebrew University Law Faculty — not only display commendable powers of research and the ability to grasp the essentials of a legal problem, but reveal much original thought and approach. The subjects chosen range over practically the whole field of legal thought and practice and include personal law, commercial law, private and public international law, administrative and constitutional law, labour legislation, and last, but by no means least, Jewish law.

The book is to be recommended to all Israel lawyers not only as a most competent and efficient labour-saving instrument, but also for its intrinsic value and interest.

A word of praise is due to those responsible for the general appearance and printing of the book. The print is immensely readable; the book, although it consists of 320 pages, is easily handled; and there are remarkably few misprints in the numerous English quotations. Lastly, the table of contents is given in English as well as Hebrew — a boon to those lawyers not steeped in traditional Hebrew for whom some of the titles might otherwise have proved somewhat enigmatic, and a good guide to the non-Hebrew-reading jurist interested in discovering what problems occupy the attention of the Israel student of law.

D.L.

LETTER FROM PARIS By SHULAMIT WEISSMAN

JACKPOT AGAIN

WHILE "The Egg" is still being played at the Atelier before capacity audiences for the third year, Felicien Marceau has given Paris, again with André Barsacq's help, a new hit, "La Bonne Soupe" (Rolling in Dough). The present production contains many ingredients conducive to box-office success: a pseudo-mystic conception of life, often witty dialogue besprinkled with bawdy words, banal characters in banal situations, a dynamic succession of scenes and some brilliant acting.

Just the same, I did not like "La Bonne Soupe" as I didn't like "The Egg." There is something basically false about both plays. A dramatist may have a black vision of life; so did Anouilh in some of his early works (in many of his later plays the blackness rings insincerely); Sartre, too, and Camus, sometimes, not to mention Beckett and Ionesco. But pessimism has to be genuine before it finds expression in art. I suspect Marceau of deliberately choosing ugliness and dirt for their high commercial value.

The heroes of "The Egg" and of "La Bonne Soupe" have no generosity, make no disinterested gesture, have no *élan*. They are not disappointed because they entertain no hopes. The purpose of painting everything black is too obvious in both plays, and therefore unconvincing. Moreover, Marceau does not seem to take into account the golden rule of relief: that a bit of silver lining could be useful if only to make blackness look blacker.

"La Bonne Soupe" tells the story of Marie-Paule, born of poor and honest stock, who, out of fear of want, pushes her way up in society until she gains security. The drive is strong, the scruples non-existent. Determined, calculating, never indulging in pleasure or sentimentality of any sort, Marie-Paule tries her hand at various *métiers*: from saleagirl to night-club entertainer, from kept woman of a wealthy bourgeois to the long-coveted haven of a secure marriage to a respectable manufacturer.

Like Magda, the hero of "The Egg," Marie-Paule tells her story in the first person. But the play's originality resides in its construction: while the heroine unravels the different episodes of her life, the scenes she is describing are acted out before us. Thus, at times we are confronted on the stage with two Marie-Paules: the ageing woman, who narrates and comments, and the younger one, who acts out the vicissitudes recounted. Here and there the two women, actually the same person at different periods of her life, exchange views, and meet in a phrase; then the action of the play, suspended for a moment, continues.

Jeanne Moreau was young Marie-Paule: hard, precise, moving on the stage with cold sensuality, while Marie Bell (the famous tragedian of the Comédie-Française now gone over to the Boulevards Théâtres) was bitter, cynical, tired in her disenchanted quest for the "lolly" or "dough," the "jackpot," at last encountered in the person of a rich octogenarian.

Praise should go to André Barsacq, the director, who chose the actors and directed them with gusto, and set up a diabolic rhythm to the succession of scenes (very well suited to the subject), and who invented many tricks to make the production as lively as possible. He entrusted the *décor* to Jacques Noël, known already to Parisian and Israel audiences for his ingenious settings for "The Egg."

WORMWOOD

By Haim Lensky

Wormwood has enchanted me completely,
with bitterness of juices sharply smelling.
For wormwood's sake and only for its sake
I wander, Cain, a man without a dwelling;
a shoot of wandering, by the east-wind beaten,
and for no sin, stoned by the sharp-edged hail.
Its hair of greenish-white is more compelling,
is dearer to me than the red of roses,
or even your lips' red, O Beauty's daughter.
No, do not mock me with your laughter.
I'm not a saint. I'm not an anchorite —
wormwood has enchanted me completely.

TRANSLATED BY ROBERT FRIEND

(Born in Lithuania in 1905, Haim Lensky lived in the Soviet Union, where, as a Hebrew poet, he spent many years in Siberian prisons, smuggling his poems to Israel; the time and place of his death are unknown.)

WEREWOLF

By David Saraph

War elsewhere, and my city full of strange
Soldiers; and I, in foreign dress a foreign
Soldier in my own city,

As the third
Star broke through, turning into familiar
Lane, looking from eye's corner, saw
Huge hound in gateway

But on turning the head, found it
A halfgrown, slender-ankled girl also
Looking for prey
At dusk

HORNBLOWER RISKS HIS CAREER

HORNBLOWER IN THE WEST INDIES. By C.S. Forester. Davies, London 1958. 283 pp. 15s.

HORATIO Hornblower is now a rear-admiral, commanding His Majesty's fleet in the Caribbean; the year is 1821, which makes Hornblower 46. I am afraid that even the most devoted fans of the saga — and for years you could count the reviewer in — will be disappointed by this addition. It consists of five quite unconnected stories; the flat characterization, the pedestrian narrative, the uninspired dialogue are the same in all of them, and as in addition most of the points in the story must be known to the average reader beforehand, there is not even suspense to help us over the tediousness of adventure.

As an example, take the first story, which is the best. The main task of the Navy in those latitudes at the time was hunting pirates and slavers. On a visit to New Orleans, Hornblower's suspicions of a ship are aroused; by reasoning about certain incidents he lights on the true explanation of the mysterious vessel which, as an intrepid swimmer finds out, not only has 500 Frenchmen on board, ostensibly uniucky colonists about to return home, but complete uniforms including the bearskins of Napoleon's Guard. The Admiral rightly guesses that this is an expedition of Bonapartist loyalists who will try to liberate Napoleon from St. Helena and thus once more plunge Europe into war.

Since he has only the paltriest means at his disposal, and since the French ship flies the American flag besides, Hornblower cannot resort to force. Knowing — or rather believing — that he is on the point of ruining his career and about to plunge his wife and child into misery, he nevertheless carries through the ruse he has thought out: he boards the Frenchmen's ship and, personally, brings the news that Napoleon is dead. Now Hornblower thinks this is a lie, for he has invented it himself one sleepless night. But the reader knows that Napoleon actually did die then and sees the point. While Hornblower tortures himself, giving his word of honour especially to the French officers that he is telling the truth, we know perfectly well that these pangs of conscience are unnecessary, and we keep calm. When entering port after having successfully kept the ship from proceeding to Africa, Hornblower hears the truth.

He thinks of St. Elizabeth, who, against the will of her husband, carried bread to the poor in her apron. Seeing her, her husband asks her what she has in her apron. "Roses," says Elizabeth. "Show me," he demands. She holds the apron open — and it is full of roses. (Incidentally, we have an even finer story of the same type in the Talmud.)

Perhaps male readers will enjoy the details of procedure on board a sailing ship, the description of a hurricane at sea, and other things of which Mr. Forester is master. All these are certainly quite up to Mr. Forester's usual high standard.

SUSPENSEFUL

THE HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT. By Joseph Hayes. Random House, New York 1958. 180 pp. $3.

THIS is an oddity. The author calls it a story in suspense, but it is rather a story of adolescence, of two seventeen-year-olds, boy and girl. It is not a novel, and makes a book only because the pages are only half printed over, and at that, there are only 180 of them. It is a *tour de force*, consisting of snatches of talk, mostly by telephone, and irrational behaviour related in snappy, but cultured American English — taking place in one night, between two p.m. and four a.m. A schoolgirl "brushes off" the boy she really loves at a dance, and elects to go for a drive with a boy whom she scarcely knows, merely to score off the other one. She has always given her kind parents trouble, and she believes that they don't love her, that all their love is for her paragon brother, Rod. (Who doesn't appear in the story.)

The boy she drives with also has a chip on his shoulder, but in his case it comes very near insanity: he always believes himself slighted, not good enough for the girl, for instance, not admitted to the country club because he is "only" the druggist's son. But he will show them! Driving off with his prize, he conceives the idea of kidnapping her and extorting $3,000 from the girl's father. The night ends as it must, with the girl finding out what she really is to her parents, and the boy with a bullet in his chest, having time to muse on his prank in hospital.

PAULA ARNOLD

Back to Real Bach

NEW APPROACH TO PIANO TRANSCRIPTIONS and INTERPRETATION OF J.S. BACH'S MUSIC by Arthur Briskier. Carl Fischer, New York, 1958. 46 pp. $2.00.

AS a pianist, Arthur Briskier employs the singing faculties of his instrument, and he emphasizes his objection to an "objective," or dry and matter-of-fact interpretation of Bach's music. As an editor of Bach's organ music for the piano, he endeavours to restore the beauty and forcefulness of the master's original writing against the transcriptions and "arrangements" made during the last century, mainly by Taussig, Liszt, Busoni, Buelow, Malata and others, who tried to "improve" the writings of J.S. Bach. Following his preoccupation with Bach's manuscripts or copies closest to the originals, and his comparisons with the still current editions mentioned above, he has recorded his observations and conclusions.

This booklet is actually a condensation from a full-length book of some 500 pages, but the shortening, probably conditioned by commercial considerations, has done no harm, since his style is so clear and crisp, and the material so well arranged, that the reader is never at a loss as to the meaning of his terse, compact sentences. Amply illustrated by music examples, musicians and teachers — and it is to these that Briskier is addressing himself in the first place — will surely benefit from the book. Briskier has already edited nine works by Bach (published by Carl Fischer Inc., New York), some of which were reviewed in this column some time ago. In them he practises what he preaches, and we are provided with "Urtext" editions, in which his recommendations are clearly distinguishable from the original text.

Arthur Briskier is by profession a heart specialist at the Mount Sinai and French Hospitals in New York City, and has just been here for his fourth visit. He came over from France where he had given five lectures on "Cardio-Notation" at the Université de Paris, explaining his method of charting heart auscultation (published now in book form by the Macmillan Company in English and by Doin & Cie in French, whilst an edition in Greek is in preparation). He is also an amateur archaeologist and possesses a beautiful collection of Greek, Cypriot and Cretan vases. But his main hobby is playing Bach, and his playing is broadcast over the N.Y. radio station WNYC every month. Using only his own transcriptions, he has also been heard over Radiodiffusion Française, and Kol Yisrael will broadcast a recital by Arthur Briskier in the near future.

Y.B.

SUGAR AND SPICE

LATE SPRING By Joe Lederer. Cape, London 1958. 252 pp. 16s.

A HACKNEYED subject — the ageing woman and the young lover — treated in a would-be sophisticated way. The scene is post-war London, the protagonists are a divorcée trying to live on a travel agency which never pays, and a youthful German photographer new to London, without a word of English. The story is just readable, but hundreds of such books must be refused by publishers every year. The translation from the German is adequate, though there are some oddities, but it is puzzling indeed why such a fourth-rate love should have this book translated at all.

P.A.

Interesting Sephardi Miscellany

TESORO DE LOS JUDIOS SEFARDIES, VOL. I, (Thesaurus of the Sephardic Jews) Edited by Isaac R. Molho. P.O.Box 300, Jerusalem, Israel. 1959. 84 pp. Hebrew, 40 pp. Spanish. $2.00.

IN this unpretentious paperbound volume, Isaac R. Molho, President of the Union of Sephardic Congregations in Israel, has brought together a miscellany of essays on Sephardic subjects that provide interesting and enlightening reading.

The editor makes his own contribution on the subject of Judaeo-Spanish literature in Turkey in the sixteenth century, while Meir Benayahu, of the Hebrew University's Ben-Zvi Institute for Research in the Jewish Communities of the East, discusses the second visit of Rabbi Ishac Carigal to Italy. This is the same Raphael Haim Isaac Carigal "of the City of Hebron, near Jerusalem, in the Holy Land," who in 1773, in the famous synagogue of Newport, Rhode Island, preached a sermon "about 47 minutes long in Spanish," which was attended by the city's notables and with especial interest by the local minister, the Reverend Ezra Stiles, some years later to become President of Yale, who was wont thereafter to refer to Carigal as "that illustrious Hebrew."

The Hebrew University's Carlos Ramos Gil writes on Spanish as he has encountered that language in its Ladino cloaking in Israel, and Prof. Hiram Peri, of the University's Romance Language department, probes into probable sources for Leone Ebreo's *Dialoghi di Amore*, first published in Rome in 1535.

One Who's Who-style account, brief but of peculiar interest to the English reader, points up the long years of devotion shown by Cynthia M. Crews, of Leeds University, England, in studying the Ladino language and specifically its embodiment in the *Meam Loez* and the *consejas*. The former is a collection now running to 13 volumes, printed in "Rashi" characters and representing popularized versions of the Biblical stories, in Judaeo-Spanish. Started in 1730 by Rabbi Jacob ben Meir Houill, in Constantinople, the *Meam Loez* has had successive volumes added by other rabbis of the old Ottoman Empire, the last of them dated 1899.

The *consejas* are another thing again. These are bizarre and highly imaginative folk-tales handed down orally, in Spanish. Those recorded from living narrators by Professor Crews seem, however, to have been tucked away in phonetic script in the learned journals, for the delectation of the closed corporation of scholars. The *consejas*, in reality, well deserve being taken out of wraps and made available to a wider, more popular audience, a consummation to which Mrs. Crews herself could profitably contribute.

Since this collection of fifteen essays gives some in Spanish and others in Hebrew, one wonders whether future volumes of the Sephardic Thesaurus could not take into account that not all readers are sufficiently at home in both these languages to negotiate the entire text and, therefore, supply a summary extract of each article, in English, as a key for the uninitiated.

LEWIS BERTRAND

Stamp of the Week

Easter services are being held this year for the first time in the newly inaugurated cathedral at Manila, in the Philippines. The new cathedral is Manila's sixth.

The first was built in 1581 but destroyed by fire shortly afterwards, and earthquakes in 1600 and 1645 wrecked its two successors. The magnificent fourth cathedral was built between 1654 and 1662 by Archbishop Miguel Poblete and survived until the earthquake of June 3, 1863. Reconstruction was completed sixteen years later but during the liberation of Manila from the Japanese in 1945 the building was again destroyed.

G. M. Hill.

PIONEERING ECONOMIC STUDY

SURVEY OF ISRAEL'S ECONOMY, 1951. By A.L. Gaathon. Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem, 1959. pp. 289 (stencil folio).

IT was hardly a case of nostalgia for the good old times that prompted the Central Bureau of Statistics to publish, in 1959, an Economic Survey of that most difficult year 1951; it is rather in the way of a reprint of a classic, to make available to a larger group of economists, in and outside Israel, a piece of "pioneering" — the technique of economic research, hitherto known only to a small group of colleagues. Gaathon (Grunbaum), whose studies on "National Income and Outlay in Palestine 1936," and "Four-Year Development Plan of Israel, 1950-1953," had attracted attention among economists abroad for their originality, has again shown himself a master in this youngest, but most important field of economic research, i.e. national accounts. He has shown, particularly to his colleagues in other underdeveloped countries, how, in spite of the lack of adequate basic statistical data, one can succeed in building a meaningful mosaic from a multitude of "indicators."

The publication by the C.B.S. of this significant contribution to statistical methodology as "Technical Paper No. 1" is an important service which Israel is rendering, particularly to economists in countries with "under-development statistics."

K.G.

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'THAT HORN IS MY MASTER'

Louis Armstrong is a Veritable Incarnation of His Music

By Louis Untermeyer

JAZZ means many different things to many different people. But when anybody says the word "Jazz," nine people out of ten immediately think of Louis Armstrong.

To the great majority, Louis Armstrong, internationally known by his nickname, "Satchmo," is not only the personification of Jazz, but an unforgettable trumpet player, perhaps the greatest performer who ever blew a horn. "The beauty of Armstrong's tone has brought forth many elaborate treatises," wrote William Russell in Ramsey and Smith's "Jazzmen." "There is about it a bigness and warmth of spirit which melts everything he touches." "Louis Armstrong," concluded Hugues Panassie, in "The Real Jazz," "is a musician of such extraordinary ability that he is above all possible praise."

He was born in New Orleans in 1900—on the Fourth of July, to be exact — in James Alley, a little street one block long. It was one of the most crowded sections of the city, so sordid that it was known as Back O'Town. Louis describes it graphically in his autobiography, "Satchmo: My Life in New Orleans," published in 1954. "James Alley lies in the heart of what is called The Battlefield because the toughest characters in town used to live there. There were churchpeople, gamblers, hustlers, thieves, bars, honky-tonks, saloons, and lots of children."

Louis was brought up in the midst of this squalor as well as in the thick of a continuing family quarrel. While he was still a baby his parents separated.

His grandmother, who took in washing, sent him to school. With the other children of the neighbourhood, he sang, danced, clowned in the streets, and followed the bands which not only performed in the sporting houses but played with equal high spirits for funerals and parades. In the early days small jazz bands preceded processions to the cemetery and brought them back from the graveyard.

Louis Armstrong was 12 when, after being jailed for shooting off a pistol on New Year's eve, he was placed in a Coloured Waifs Home. He didn't resent it. It kept him, he said philosophically, "from running wild on the streets." What's more, he liked the Home. The boys liked him, too. At first they made fun of him and his broad face by calling him "Dippermouth" and "Gatemouth." Later, they altered this to "Satchelmouth," and soon they shortened it affectionately to "Satchmo." Louis, who realised that boys only get such a nickname when they are popular, was proud of the tag.

One of the boys' greatest pleasures was listening to the Home's little brass band and he was delighted when, after six months, he was asked to join it. He was not quite so pleased when he was handed a tambourine. A little later the bugler was taken from the Home, and Louis was allowed to practise on the instrument. He was in Seventh Heaven when the director said he could try the cornet and be a part of the band. Soon he was the leader and his little organization was permitted to go out in the streets, play at occasional picnics, or join one of the many parades.

Shovelled Coal

After a year he left the Home and lived with his father and "stepmother." During the day he shovelled coal and hauled it at fifteen cents a load; at night he played the trumpet in Henry Ponce's honky-tonk. Louis was a small boy at 15 and he could not make over five loads a day. But he was not doing so bad. "The seventy-five cents I made in the day plus the $1.25 and tips I made in the tonk added up. Then the owners of other honky-tonks commenced competing for my services. Gee, I really thought I was somebody then!"

He sold newspapers off and on until he was 17, doing odd jobs such as unloading banana boats. Whenever he could, he went over to storyville, the more expensive Red Light district, where he could hear Joe Oliver, who had the hottest jazz band ever heard in New Orleans between 1910 and 1917.

Then Louis and a drummer friend, Joe Lindsey, formed a little orchestra. There were only six pieces — cornet, clarinet, trombone, guitar, bass fiddle, and drums; but "when those six kids start to swing you would swear it was Kid Ory and Oliver's Jazz Band." Pretty soon the youngsters were "competing" with the professionals.

At 18 he was driving a coal car past the railroad station when Kid Ory, who was seeing Joe Oliver off to Chicago, called out "You still blowin' that cornet?" Little Louis, as he was then called, was astonished. He was even more astounded when Kid Ory offered him Joe's place in the band. Years later Bunk Johnson spoke of Louis' extraordinary way of "catching on... He could play the blues, jazz, anything... The music came easy to him by head, by ear. Louis could play anything he could whistle."

Louis was only 18 when he met Daisy Parker. One night while he was playing with Kid Ory's band in the Brick House in Gretna, one of the

LOUIS ARMSTRONG who is to play here next week

toughest Louisiana joints, he noticed one of the girls was looking at him "with the stuff in her eyes. I kept on playing, but I gave her that righteous look in return..." Of course she fell in love with Louis and Louis returned the affection. Daisy could not read or write, and Louis' mother resented her — but the marriage lasted four years ("four years of torture and bliss") during which they alternately loved and fought, often both together.

Fate to Fate

It is not altogether a pun to say that Fate played him a good turn when Louis met Fate Marable. Marable was a great man at the piano. He also played the calliope on the excursion steamer "Sydney." Marable collected jazz greats, and he persuaded Louis to join his organization on the river boat. It was while he was with Fate Marable that Louis, who had always played his music by ear, learned to read notes. He learned so fast that, what with his natural musicianship, he was featured with the orchestra.

Joe Oliver had left New Orleans for Chicago, but Louis had sworn that he would never go North unless the King sent for him. This he did when Louis was 22. The group, known as King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band, consisted of Honore Dutrey, trombone; Baby Dodds, drums; Lil Hardin, piano; Bill Johnson, banjo; Johnny Dodds, clarinet; Joe Oliver and Louis Armstrong, trumpets. Critics agree that this seven-piece band was the first important influence in the development of today's hot jazz.

Louis established his reputation in Chicago. It grew so great that, after two years it was time for him to leave Oliver. In the fall of 1924 he went to New York and joined the brass section of Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra at Roseland. He married Lillian Hardin, a graduate of Fisk University, where she was class valedictorian. She was also a composer as well as a jazz pianist. As with his first wife, however, there were fierce and bitter arguments and quarrels. "Whenever we'd break up," wrote Louis in "Ebony" (August 1954), "we'd draw all of our money out of the bank and split it up. But it was interesting while it lasted"—and it lasted 18 years.

Shortly after he went to New York, Louis began his long career of recording. His Hot Five and, later, Hot Seven records became collectors' items. "Despite their uneven musical quality, many of the records belong among the golden discs of classic jazz," wrote Rudi Blesh in "Shining Trumpets." In 1935 he began recording for Decca; he was — and has remained — the greatest of Decca's "hot" performers. Among the most representative items of Louis' prolific recording career, at least a dozen albums are spectacular. One of the collections, "Satchmo Serenades," features Louis as a singer whose unique vocalizing highlights the compositions. The same colour and quality that go into his trumpet playing are heard in his voice, which has been labelled "gravel-throated," "sandpaper-strident," "saw-mill grinding," "hoarsely piercing," and "guttural."

Louis met his third wife when he was working at the old Vendome Café in Chicago. She was Alpha Smith, a well-known chorus girl, then about 19, who used to hang around the club whenever Louis was playing. "It wasn't long before we began talking trash and got real tight," Louis wrote in a reminiscent mood in "Ebony." "Alpha was young and polished and her views were modern... She was all right but her mind was on furs and diamonds and other flashy luxuries." There was a marriage, but it was tempestuous and short.

After Alpha walked out on him — she is now dead — he met his present wife, Lucille. Lucille was a beauty; "the first girl," says Louis, "to crack the high-yellow colour standard used to pick the girls for the famous Cotton Club chorus line." He was attracted to her because of her "deep brown skin" — he has always been fond of dark women and likes to quote the adage: "The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice." He is as fond as ever of a dish of red beans, rice, and gumbo — he signs most of his letters "red-beans-and-ricely yours."

Acclaimed as Master Artist

Louis has been the recipient of all sort of coveted honours. He was an outstanding Esquire Award winner from 1945 to 1947. He starred in many full-length motion pictures, including a jazz-travaganza entitled "New Orleans." He gave concerts in New York's highbrow Carnegie Hall and Town Hall as well as in Pasadena and in Boston's holy of holies, Symphony Hall. But of all the commendations he has received, the praise of the highly intellectual Hugues Panassie is most impressive. In a notable passage, Panassie wrote the following: "From a creative point of view, Armstrong's improvisations show an abundance of ideas and an inspiration that is so lofty that any other musician pales in contrast. From the point of view of execution, he possesses a dazzling technique, due in part to his surprising physical make-up. He is capable of playing in the highest registers with incredible ease... But all of these qualities are of minor importance in comparison to Louis' feeling for jazz. In the shortest passage, in the individual note itself, he swings with such intensity and such rhythm that he seems to become a veritable incarnation of the music. His unrelenting attack, his tremendous tone, the power and supreme ease of his playing and the greatness of his ideas create a whole so impressive that to compare his style with that of other musicians is like comparing a monumental cathedral with a grey city dwelling."

"The heights of New Orleans jazz became only a taking-off place for him," wrote Eugene Williams. "Drawing on his inexhaustible fund of musical vitality and invention, he turned the spotlight on himself as an individual creator... He replaced the small band with a large orchestra whose function was to back up the world's greatest Jazz Trumpeter... His personal influence on contemporary jazz has been incalculable."

Louis is not dreaming of retiring, for trumpet playing is a large part of himself. "That horn is my real boss because it is my life," he says, "and I love life... I've got a whole lot of music still to play. There are lots of high notes in me that haven't been blown yet."

Y. RAZGOUR: "BRETON LANDSCAPE" (oils)
From the artist's exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa.

Haifa Art Notes

Aquarelles, Sculpture at Modern Art Museum

THE Museum of Modern Art has a very interesting show which might have been entitled "Betwixt and Between," or, "Shall We Go Abstract?" because the three exhibitors, S. Finkelstein, watercolourist, and the sculptors, H. Erlich and M. Dehan, have to face the problem, each from a personal angle.

At her first show two years ago, Mrs. Finkelstein appeared as the complete abstractionist. Today she still handles colour alone and scattered lines serve merely to draw attention or to heighten an effect; but her arrangements have become more formal and the different motifs are often recognizable. In "Emek Hefer" the yellow is obviously a path, the green and black trees, and only the red area is confined to a compositional value. Nevertheless, as far as one can make out, her retreat from pure abstraction should not go much further on account of the strong lyricism which typifies her work. "Children in a Park" reveals the red silhouettes of child and dog and "Musicians" a suggestion of men and cellos but, once she has made these statements, the first picture bursts out into green and then seemingly in all directions towards the frame and the second employs soft melting colours to create its

Shoshana Finkelstein: "Musicians" (watercolour) — from the current exhibition.

rhythm. The change is to the good because, where she stays purely abstract, there is a tendency to decorative Japonaiserie ("Jerusalem" 8) and Chinoiserie ("Blue Beach").

Metal Sculpture

Erlich is a very able metal sculptor in soldered iron. Not only can he handle his medium but space becomes an integral part of his work. The statue occupies space; its contours cut off space or surround and absorb it; and the relation of semi-circle and circle to horizontals and triangles is always preserved. A slender rake-like crest on top eases the triangular body of "Warrior"; a similar effect in grille form supplies a finishing touch to "Insect" and equally delicate lines complete the circle and semi-circle of "Growth." "Beast with Carapace" depends on the relative breadths of the metal sheet. Thus Erlich hovers between the figurative, abstract and imaginative. His sense of humour is the danger point. That of "Tourist" is valid because it is constructed on Erlich's components, the circle (head) flattened off by the horizontal line (hat), but what are we to make of the addition of eyes and mouth to "Kitten" unless the sculptor wants to blow metal sculpture sky high — and that is certainly not his intention.

As a sculptor whom I admire, I think Dehan could have gathered a better collection of his work. "Penguin" (wood) and "Giraffe" (plaster) are typical elongated delicate Dehan but his other wood pieces neither reduce the subject to entirely significant form nor articulate it sufficiently. The line of the abstract "Frog" is not decided enough. It was a relief to note the deeply carved raised hand of "Standing Man," thereby imparting life to it, and the forward push of the naturalistic "Pig," both in wood. The Brancusi style "Head" in light green stone is quite well done.

I very much liked Dehan's two abstract wire suspensions, particularly "Adam and Eve," a circular piece of thin wires held together by thicker spokes. *H.*

Varied Styles Among Youth Aliya Alumni

SPONSORED by the Youth Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency, an exhibition of 14 painters and four sculptors, all Youth Aliya alumni, is now being held at Mishkan Le'Omanut, Ein Harod. It will be seen later at the Bezalel Museum.

This critic was surprised to learn how many artists reached this country through that door. There is Arikha, who presents some very good abstracts in dissolving forms and colours both in oil ("Hidden Conflicts") and watercolour, and the veritable *tour de force* of "Orchestra" (drawing) where the massed figures vanish into quasi-abstract design. His opposite number in this show is Van den Berg, whose equally finished abstracts depend on their linearity; "Picture 2" in his usual green confronting line and curve, "Picture 3," yellow and blue on grey, and a drawing, "Picture 4," where the arrangement of lines is enhanced by their varying thicknesses. Then there is Bezem, with his Caryatid-like women ("Rahel and Leah" and "Desert Fruits"). Mach brings an expressionist "Street," edging towards the abstract, in low toned green contrasting with the bright yellow of his "Quarter in Jerusalem" (39); and Stern, an astringently realist, slightly cubist, "Quarter in Jerusalem" (62) and a down to earth "Youth on a Trip."

These former Youth Aliya members do not constitute a group; they are scattered among all Israel styles. A common note perhaps resides in harmonies based on like colours which may be parallel to the figurative, realist trend of younger artists (and most of the Youth Aliya painters are figurative). This colour approach runs counter to the vivid contrasts noticeable in the accompanying show of Youth Aliya children. They are, however, still in the schoolroom and we shall have to wait a few years to see whither they turn.

Apart from Shtansky, whose undoubted talent is painfully derivative, several of the painters are not often seen in the North. In Komlosh I think we have an abstractionist with a potential. The suggestive idea abstracted is retained only in its thematic colour ("Public Garden" and "Street in the Rain") but he must watch his artistic detachment. Ohana's *forte* lies in drawing, in the use of hill contours ("Desert Landscape") or a foreground plane of ships' masts and hulls covering the walls and domes of the romantic "Port."

Good Drypoint

A similar idea is found in Kaufman, at times an unequal painter; his "Fishing Boats," again romantic, has the boats veiling the buildings seen in long perspective. Bakon also does not maintain consistency, although he can turn out good work in the drypoint "Yeshiva Student's Dream" whose form is determined by the opposition of light and shade. Weintraub is your typical *plein airist*. Saidi's drawings could be cleaner; he comes out better as a delicate sculptor ("Violinist" in plaster). Peled is another interesting painter who, in "Fisherman," employs chiaroscuro mannerisms for expressionist purposes.

Of the four sculptors, Erlich is treated in his present Haifa show (above); Werblowsky's "Mother and Child" and another uncatalogued piece (both in wood) are competent, but his true originality lies in the discreetly finished "Mosaic Table." Then there are two artists who are adept in wood, Shindler is good but she tends to carve a rationally ideal form; both the sensuality of "Reclining Woman" and the modesty of "Pregnant Woman" are what one expects. Shenhav reduces form to its basic simplicity ("Bull") or even to the Mycenean archaic of "Woman"; he always takes full advantage of the grain "(Marten," 70).

A quiet, efficient exhibition with nothing blatant about it. *H.*

Radio Review

Prix Italia on Kol Yisrael

MONDAY'S radio play, "Autumn Evening," by the Swiss author Friedrich Dierensat, was a gem. It won the dramatic prize in last year's Prix Italia and its merits were obvious. The radio aspects, however, were minimal and the same work could equally have been presented as a one-act stage play: it deserved a literary rather than a radio prize.

Simply constructed and produced, the work was in effect a dialogue between a Nobel Prize author and a potential blackmailer who has discovered that all the 22 cases of death described in the author's books were based on actual murders committed by the author. The author, in claiming that mass murderers are admired, like generals or politicians, is echoing Chaplin's Verdoux. In both cases the approach is destructive and the basic cynicism an echo of our *Weltschmerz*. "Literature knows no mercy," comments the author as he forces his pursuer to suicide and then sits down to write a radio play about the incident.

Fine work by Zalman Leviush as the author, Yehuda Fuchs as the blackmailer, and Michael Ohad who produced.

•

THE discussion on religious literature in last week's "Melaveh Malka" tended to run around in circles. It was a pity that the four religious participants did not have an *epikoros* to needle them out of their basic smugness. By far the most stimulating speaker was Pinhas Peli who suggested that the future of religious literature may lie in the secular camp and that the greatest religious writer was Agnon. He also singled out Yizhar's "Days of Ziklag" and Hannah Szenes' diary as fine religious books.

Otherwise the programme was in a rut. "What is religious literature?" posed the moderator. "What is literature?" asked the first speaker. "What is 'religious'?" asked the second one. Then, after everyone had had his say on the first round, we came to the second round in which everyone repeated exactly the same thing they had said before.

We then reached the query "What is the position of religious literature today?" and it was welcome to hear the frank admission that little outstanding religious literature is being produced. Attempts were made to explain or gloss over the fact but basically there was no disagreement as to the lack of literary works emanating from the religious camp.

Finally the participants discussed the future of religious literature and concluded that the future of religious literature depended on the future of religious Jewry. But that brings us back to the problem "What is 'religious'?" (tautologically defined in the broadcast as 'belonging to the religious community'). If we could escape from the identification of "traditional" with "religious" which is generally imposed here, we might see the way to a revival of Jewish religious literature which at present appears more likely in the Diaspora than in Israel.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Bartok's Violin Concerto and Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony (tonight at 9.15); "La Maîtrise" children's choir (tomorrow at 9.55); Music by Hanoch Jacoby (Mon. at 7.55); Y. D. Berkowitz on Sholom Aleichem (Mon. at 7.30 in the Immigrants' Yiddish Programme); Mendelssohn concert (Tues. at 11 a.m.); Handel concert (Tues. at 8); Relay of Louis Armstrong and his band (Tues. at 10); Daily programme from the Agricultural Exhibition (starting Weds. at 5.05). *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 38.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert Mozart: Overture "Paris"; Mendelssohn: Capriccio Brillant, opus 22; Smetana: Excerpts from "The Bartered Bride"; Faure: Elegy; Rossini: Overture "Semiramide." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English and Swedish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Rachmaninoff: Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, opus 43 (Soloist: Artur Rubinstein); Prokofiev: Suite No. 3 from the Ballet "Romeo & Juliet"; Copland: "El Salon Mexico." 6.15 My Most Interesting Meeting. 6.35 Programme by A. Shmuckler & Y. Shimoni. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "At the Court." 8.45 Arthur Schnabel (Piano). 9.10 Our Political Front — talk. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Couperin-Milhaud: Overture and Allegro from the Suite "La Sultane," played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos. Bartok: Violin Concerto, played by Alexander Tal with the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer; Mozart: Symphony No. 41 in C ("Jupiter"), K. 551, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Josef Krips. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Hebrew Tunes. 7.45 Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto for Harp and Orchestra; Delius: "Sea Drift." Song Cycle. 9.30 Light Music. 10.15 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.45 Popular Concert: Nicolai: Overture "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Khatchaturian: Suite "Masquerade"; Glazounov: Spanish Serenade. 11.15 Three in a Boat. 12.20 Requests. 12.50 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Verdi: "Nabucco," second selection. 5.35 "Art and Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Gabrielli-Seter: Motet; Stravinsky: Octet for Wind Instruments. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz, by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Zefania. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk by Y. Klinov. 9.25 "Jazz" with Bellotto & his Sextet. 9.55 Concert by the Children's Choir "La Maîtrise" de la Radiodiffusion-Television Francaise, with the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Jacques Jouineau. Orlando di Lasso, Roland Manuel, Debussy, Abeil, Bartok. 10.30 Music for Dancing. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 282.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Theo Arden & Erich Boerschel with their Orchestras.

7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
507 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian, 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 255 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart & Haydn. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music.

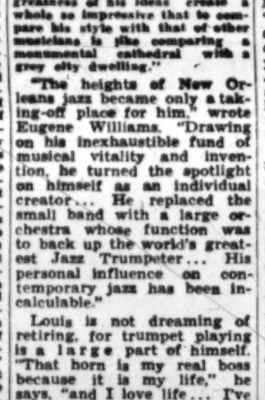
Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 Victor Herbert: Concerto for Cello & Orchestra. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.20 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and Tomorrow: 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 A Story for Children. 7.00 News Commentary. 7.15 Popular Tangos. 10.00 Orchestral Concert. 11.00 News.

Tomorrow: 12.30 "Life with the Lyons." 1.30 News. 4.30 Melodies and Memories. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 "Sentimental Journey." 11.00 News.



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Cinemascope and Colour
Steve Forest —
James Robertson

MIRON Tel. 3003
Third Week
The Brothers Karamazov
In Technicolor
YUL BRYNNER —
MARIA SCHELL
at 3.30, 6.30 and 9 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2858
Zero Hour
starring Dana Andrews —
Linda Darnell —
Sterling Hayden

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturdays: 6.45 & 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45
Starting Saturday, April 11, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4828
3rd Week
LA CHATTE
(THE CAT)
Francoise Arnoul — Bernard Wicki
English, Hebrew subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
Robert Taylor, Richard Widmark, Patricia Owens
THE LAW AND JAKE WADE
Metrocolor-Cinemascope
Sunday morning 10.30
Friday — 3 p.m.:
HIGH SCHOOL CONFIDENTIAL

ORION Tel. 2914
Gay and Entertaining
Charmants Garcons
In colour
Zizi Jeanmaire, Daniel Gelin
Henri Vidal
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
From Monday & during the whole week at 10.30 a.m.
DAN AND SA'ADIA

ORNA Tel. 4733
Cinemascope
Mystery thriller — full of suspense
RX MURDER
Lisa Gastoni, Rick Jason
Marius Goring
Adults only

RON Cinema Tel. 3104
Eddie Constantine
strikes again in
INCOGNITO
(Cherchez la femme)
Hebrew & English subtitles
NO AGE LIMIT
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Friday at 3 p.m.:
DANSEUSE DE MEXICO

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
In a spectacular and breathtaking Indian film
AMBER
Raj Kapoor and Nargis

ZION HALL
ELVIS PRESLEY
the sensational singing star in an exciting musical-drama
KING CREOLE
Adults only
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
Robinson Shall Not Die

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
LE MIROIR A DEUX FACES
one of the greatest French pictures
with
Michele Morgan — Bourvil
Steiner Film
For adults only

Commencing Saturday, April 11, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4036
4th Week
Natalie Wood — Gene Kelly
starring
Marjorie Morningstar
Saturday — one performance only. Weekdays — three performances. 3.30, 6.45, 9.45 p.m.
Also today, Friday, at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
3rd Week
By Public Request
Spencer Tracy
The Old Man and The Sea
Technicolor
Also today, Friday, at 2.30.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday night: as 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.35.
Starting Saturday, April 11, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema
SECOND WEEK
The Brilliant Satire of JACQUES TATI
"The French Charlie Chaplin"
MON ONCLE
(MY UNCLE)
Today at 3 Sat. Night: 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

The Little Theatre
Presents
THE FOURPOSTER
A Comedy in English
Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv
Sunday April 12, 1959, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Rococo and Z.O.A. House

HOD Cinema, Tel Aviv
Tel. 26226
Dizengoff Passage
GINA LOLOBRIGIDA
YVES MONTAND
THE LAW
as from today, Friday, at 2.30
Sat. Night: 7.15 — 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.30
Adults only

ALLENBY 14th Week
A new Kaye's hero
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID 3rd Week
High spirited entertainment in enchanting colour
OPERNBALL
Directed by Ernst Marischka with SONIA ZIEMANN
ADRIAN HOVEN
HANS MOSER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 28957
Splendidly different ... brilliantly acted.
Frank Sinatra—Natalie Wood
Tony Curtis
KINGS GO FORTH
3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

EDEN
Miriam Faitre e-Din — Shukri Sarza
in a dramatic Arabic Film
Jealousy and Revenge
(Halvat el-Halhal)
Sat.: 7 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9.

ESTHER 2nd Week
LESLIE CARON
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in M.G.M.'s Musical Film
Version of Colette's Novel
GIGI

CINEMA GAT
Israel Premiere
LUISE ULRICH
HANS NILSEN
in the laugh packed comedy
DIE LIEBE FAMILIE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

CINEMA MAXIM
3rd Week
ROBERT TAYLOR
VIVIAN LEIGH
WATERLOO BRIDGE
Morning Matinees:
MARAUDERS
Disney Programme

MIGDALOR
The Wonderland of Nature
ROOF OF JAPAN
Cannes Festival Prize

MOGRABI
Robert Taylor, Burj Ives
Elisabeth Mueller
in
The Power and the Prize
Directed by Henry Koster.
2.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd Week
Paramount Presents
Ernest Wilde — Jean Wallace
MARACAIBO
Co-Starring
ABBE LANE
FRANCIS LEDERER
Technicolor • VistaVision

ORION
Ann Blyth, Paul Newman
in a big Warner Drama
The Helen Morgan Story
3 Perf. daily: 4, 7.15, 9.30.

PEER Rehov Yirmiyahu
Buses 1—4—5
2nd Week
THE MAGNIFICENT MATADOR
Starring
ANTHONY QUINN
MAUREEN O'HARA
Cinemascope — Technicolor

SHDEROTH
PAUL NEWMAN
JOAN FONTAINE in
UNTIL THEY SAIL
Mats.: Walt Disney's
THE LIVING FOREST

TAMAR 4th Week
YVES MONTAND
LA GRANDE STRADA AZZURA
(The Great Blue Road)
7.15 — 9.15
Matinees 2nd WEEK
THE GOLDEN AGE OF COMEDY
Charlie Chaplin, Laurel & Hardy, Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd & many others.
Continuous from 10 a.m.

TCHELET
GENE KELLY,
KAY KENDALL
in M.G.M.'s musical hit
LES GIRLS
Cinemascope Metrocolor
Sat. 7.15 & 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
DORIS DAY
RICHARD WIDMARK
M.G.M.'s comedy for grown-ups
The Tunnel of Love
For adults only

ZAMIR 6th Week
We present the prize-winning
ORDERS TO KILL

THE SEVENTH HEAVEN
A typically French Comedy
starring
Danielle Darrieux and Noël Noël
Adults only. Sunfilm Release
Israel Premiere
Zafon

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, April 10, 1959

TO present the public in an election year with a programme based on austerity and sustained effort to raise productivity, savings and exports, as ENDS AND MEANS Mr. Eshkol did in his address at the Mapai convention this week, is certainly an act of moral courage and of confidence in the Israel public's maturity and readiness to face the facts and to live up to their challenge.

But it is also, essentially, an act of political prudence, for a programme hinged upon demagogic slogans is not only unbecoming to a leading government party, but also patently dangerous in Israel's exposed situation. Slow though it is to expand, the man-in-the-street's awareness of the real facts is gradually progressing, and the major feature of the coming election campaign is the public's virtual unanimity concerning the future trend of economic events: the country's population is going to keep increasing rapidly, even if immigration does not exceed a modest rate, while foreign aid will peter out, and as a result we will have to rely on the accumulation of local capital to provide further investments, and on export proceeds to finance essential imports.

Both capital and foreign exchange will therefore be in shorter supply than at present, and hence the prices of imported goods and effective rates on profit (or interest) will have to go up, creating repercussions in all fields of economic activity. Moreover, since a bigger share of our national product is going to have to be sold abroad, and a bigger share also set aside for investments — in order to provide earnings for additional breadwinners — the part remaining for current consumption will inevitably diminish, and only good luck and a particularly rapid advance in productivity could help us increase the aggregate national output enough to retain our present living standard, especially since the decisive calculation must be made on a *per capita* basis.

It is only within this fairly fixed framework that variations of projects and policies can be expected and discussed, for even though there may be the prospect of more comfortable development in case of a bigger influx of private capital or of government loans, that possibility should obviously be kept outside the realm of hard facts upon which a realistic policy must be based.

To face such a situation with good grace and to overcome it by the steady development of local resources — indeed to ensure this development in spite of the difficulties ahead—requires both courage and cautious planning. Many countries have shown that it is possible — Holland may be cited as a recent post-war example. A scheme charted by Professor A. Lerner several years ago shows that the real sacrifices involved in attaining economic independence are not negligible, but much less frightening than is commonly assumed, provided the necessary adjustments are made and no effort spared. A precondition is clear recognition of the basic facts, and Mr. Eshkol's programme is an important step in that direction.

However, at close inspection it becomes evident that much more will be necessary before a practical solution will appear. Mr. Eshkol rightly insists on priorities for export and development, but he presumes to double the present volume of productive investments, while envisaging also the continuation of large-scale housing programmes, without taking into account the prospective shortage of capital, and without, therefore, looking further into the necessity to make a reappraisal of our wage and employment policies. He envisages applying brakes to income and consumption and raising wages only in the wake of progress in productivity, but he would like the lower income brackets to rise in order to increase consumption without any corresponding increase in output. A topical illustration of such a development has just been offered by the 10 per cent wage boost for agricultural workers, which cannot but have far-reaching repercussions to the detriment of exports and productive investment.

Moreover, Mr. Eshkol has confined himself to outlining major targets, but what we need most is the evolving of policies to attain them, of ways and means to overcome the tremendous resistance of convenience, habit and vested interests to any change in the required direction. This point is of crucial economic importance, but it may prove crucial from the electioneering aspect too. For the very unanimity with which the public is agreed on basic ends is bound to shift public discussions to the means that are proposed to get those pious wishes implemented.

SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR SHORTLY

THE 43rd Swiss Industries Fair will be held in Basle from tomorrow until April 21. One of the oldest industrial exhibitions in Europe the Fair has been held every spring since 1917. Seventeen trade groups, including a wide range of products, will be tastefully displayed in 21 halls.

Economic News from Abroad

Stiffer Arab Boycott

DECISIONS taken at the recent plenary session of the Arab League suggest further tightening of the boycott against Israel products and foreign firms trading with Israel. New boycott offices are to be opened in Morocco, Tunisia, Bahrein and Qatar.

In order to prevent the re-export of Israel products to Arab states via foreign countries, the new regulations envisage banning from Arab trade all companies that purchase goods from Israel and export similar ones. At present the black list includes 229 companies (against 46 in 1957). Of these 41 are American firms, 28 British, and 37 West European, while most of the remainder are Cypriot and Turkish.

Four firms that were included in the list have been deleted, namely France's Tekalon & Co., Switzerland's Geigy Laboratories, and two U.S. firms: Cyanamid and Electric Bond and Share (though Chemical Construction Co., its subsidiary, is still blacklisted for designing a plant in this country). Several more companies are attempting to get their names removed from the list, among them Renault which has discontinued its agreement with the Kaiser-Frazer company for the supply of CKD units for the Israel market, and Wyeth Laboratories Inc., which is now suing an Israel firm for the use of its patents and name and negotiating about licensing its products in Egypt.

Russia's Oil

● Soviet oil exports in 1958 have been estimated at over 7,000,000 tons, as compared with 6,000,000 in 1957. About three-quarters of this has gone to Europe, where Scandinavia, France, Italy, Greece and the Netherlands were the main buyers, and Egypt accounted for over 1,000,000, the remainder going mainly to South American countries. It is believed that France is now less eager to purchase Soviet oil, intending to replace it by Sahara crude, but the Russians have found new outlets in Britain and in the U.S. (which had hitherto imported mainly lubricants from them), and have announced their determination to step up their oil exports considerably in the coming years. The reconstruction of the Russian oil industry, badly damaged during the world war, has run substantially ahead of the original schedule, and output in 1958 was 113,000,000 tons, i.e. 12 per cent of the world production, compared with 42,000,000 in 1951. The target for 1965 is 230-240m. tons, which would leave a considerable margin for export.

World's Toy Industries

● Toys have become one of Britain's major export articles. The record sales of 1958 added up to £7m. compared with £0.8m. in 1938. The British toy industry, which started practically from scratch after World War One, now numbers some 350 firms with an annual output of £38m. It has been estimated that expenditure on toys in Britain averages £5 per child each year, but export markets have developed parallel with the rising living standards. The world's major exporters of toys are Japan (£20m. in 1958) and Germany (£12m.) but of late competition from other countries is also increasing. The American market for toys has been estimated at £600m. a year, of which Japan supplied £9m. and Germany £2.5m.

Iraq's Development Programme

● Under the terms of the recent Iraqi-Soviet trade agreement, Russia has undertaken to grant a loan of $140m. for setting up within seven years several big industrial projects, including a steel mill with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons, a plant for agricultural machinery, a factory for electrical equipment and instruments, plants for nitrate fertilisers and for sulphuric acid, textile mills for cotton cloth (60,000 spindles) and for woollens (two million metres), plants for glass, drugs and medicines, electric bulbs, underwear, stockings etc. In addition, the Russians will assist Iraq to rebuild and expand the Baghdad-Basra railway and to prepare a project for a railway line between Kirkuk and Suleimaniya, as well as in projects for the hydro-electric and irrigation utilization of its rivers, a geological survey, and schemes for model farms growing industrial crops, such as sugar beet, rice and medicinal herbs.

American Aid and Investment

● While the American foreign assistance programme is being reduced, it becomes increasingly obvious that private investment is not likely to provide capital for aiding under-developed countries. Of the $7,400m. that private U.S. capitalists invested abroad in the 1950-1955 period, Canada received $2,900m., Western Europe $1,300m., Latin America $1,800m., South Africa, Australia and New Zealand $427m., Japan $107m., European colonies $210m. and the Philippines and Liberia (with which the U.S. has special ties) $256m. This leaves $400m. for the rest of the world, and of this $340m. went into oil ventures, leaving only $32m. for investments in manufacturing and $28m. for all the other projects. The salient fact is that countries with no oil have been granted Communist loans by far exceeding all private and public U.S. aid including Eximbank loans and the sale of farm surpluses.

More Jaffas Can Be Sold

By Y. HORIN
Member of the Citrus Marketing Board and Director of Tahnia Hakal

CITRICULTURE, one of the keystones of Israel's economy, employs about 20,000 permanent and seasonal workers and earned a peak income of about $50m. in 1958/59, which accounted for about 60 per cent of the country's entire net export proceeds.

Following the destruction wrought by World War Two and the War of Independence Israel's citrus growing area was reduced by approximately 60 per cent, and yields were so low that ten years ago the whole exportable crop was barely 4,000,000 cases. Since then the groves have been rehabilitated and expanded, although Israel has no more than recaptured the pre-war position in terms of area under cultivation and attained only two-thirds of the export volume of 1938/39. In concrete terms this means 130,000 dunams of fruit-bearing groves, more than 140,000 dunams of newly planted groves, and 10,000,000 cases exported this season. The following table shows the regional distribution of Israel's groves (in dunams):

Location	New plantings up to the end of 1957	Pre-1948 groves	Total
Upper Galilee	4,178	1,067	5,245
Lower Galilee	218	1,086	1,304
The valleys	1,146	1,600	2,746
The Carmel Plain	2,827	158	2,985
Plain of Sharon	82,720	86,000	168,615
Judea and the Southern district	48,396	68,455	220,741
The Negev (mainly along the western coast)	5,570	650	6,220
	140,748	158,502	348,334
New planted groves in 1959—approximately	26,000		26,000
	144,748	158,502	373,334

George Demetrion Antonion, a citrus grower from the village of Varosia near Famagusta, one of the delegation of 30 Cypriots to the International Farmers Convention, examining grapefruit with Mrs. Rahel Pollaski, his host, at Kfar Vitkin.

Of the total area planted, about 208,000 dunams have already been grafted, including 136,218 dunams of Shamuti oranges (87,731 in pre-1949 groves) 34,779 dunams of Valencia oranges (19,280 in old groves) 15,000 dunams of grapefruit (11,250 dunams) 8,860 dunams of lemons (3,796 dunams) 6,788 dunams of clementines (3,830 dunams) and some 6,000 dunams of other varieties. The total citrus crop is expected to reach some 710,000 tons in 1963/64, as compared with 443,000 tons in 1958/59.

The main factor that makes for the importance of citriculture as an export industry in Israel is the very high quality of the fruit grown in the so-called "citrus belt," where the Shamuti's excellent reputation is shared by the seedless Marsh grapefruit, the Valencia "Jaffa Late," and the lemon.

The second factor is the high yield, highest in the world perhaps at an average of four tons per dunam for oranges and five tons for grapefruit, while good groves produce as much as six tons net of exportable fruit. The past ten years have brought a tremendous improvement in our agro-technical knowledge and cultivation, irrigation and pest and disease-control methods. The packing system has been revolutionized by the erection of 26 modern packing houses that can process 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 cases of fruit each season.

In order to lengthen the growing and packing season and to improve the marketing and distribution of fruit, the composition of the citrus varieties grown in Israel groves is being changed. Whereas the Shamuti accounted for four-fifths of the total area of our pre-war citrus groves, in new groves it takes up only approximately half of the area, leaving 20 per cent under grapefruit at 15 per cent each under Jaffa Lates, lemons, and navels, clementines etc.

By-Products

The structure of the industry has also been strengthened by the development of citrus by-product plants that have now reached an advanced stage of diversified production and established an enviable reputation in European markets. This has made it possible to maintain a very high standard of quality for export fruit by diverting the remainder to the food processing industry for valuable export production.

The industry's marketing organization is controlled by the Citrus Marketing Board, on which the growers' organizations and the Government are represented. The Board, whose functions are defined by law, holds the exclusive right of purchasing all packing materials, is the sole agency for the sale of all fruit both at home and abroad, and is entitled to dispose of the fruit as it deems proper by pre-season sale at fixed and agreed prices, by outright sale, or on a consignment basis. At the season's end the Board distributes the entire proceeds to the growers.

The Board is also sole negotiator and signatory of all shipping contracts, and its management and staff are in charge of all foreign and domestic publicity in accordance with the demands of each market. Thus the whole industry benefits from bulk purchasing of supplies at the cheapest possible price, from regular and reliable shipping arrangements at relatively low rates, from the planned distribution of the fruit throughout the season to 30 countries of destination, and from the maximum average return on the fruit.

Future Outlook

The rapid citrus development in this country has given rise to many questions. How far can we go in expanding the industry without incurring the danger of overstepping our marketing possibilities and consequently losing the favourable position that hitherto limited supplies of Israel fruit have won abroad?

Europe today, however, is in short supply of citrus. The 300,000,000 inhabitants of Western Europe, fully employed and enjoying an advanced standard of living, consume about 60,000,000 cases of fruit, as compared with 200,000,000 cases consumed every year by 170,000,000 Americans. Even within Western Europe citrus consumption *per capita* varies from 16 kg. a year in Switzerland and 15 kg. in France to nine kilos in Britain and seven in Finland. A few of the Central European countries consume a mere fraction of the real demand, while the vast East European markets have not yet begun to realize the value of citrus at all.

The two million tons of citrus exported by the Mediterranean area in 1958/59 were accounted for as follows:

Spain	900,000
France zone	500,000
Israel	325,000
Italy	300,000
All other countries	100,000

By 1963/64 the area is expected to produce up to 3,370,000 tons, including 1,500,000 tons in Spain, 600,000 tons in Israel, 400,000 in Morocco, 350,000 in Algeria and 320,000 in Italy. However, this is not expected to be beyond the steadily increasing demand of the European market. Besides, the principal producing countries may promote this demand even further.

It is true that planting is being encouraged everywhere and not just in Israel, but it must be remembered that there are natural limitations to the growing of high yields of quality citrus. Obviously it would be wasteful to attempt to expand cultivation to unsuitable regions which could never compete with natural citrus-growing areas where costs are lower and proceeds higher.

Cheap Cartons Becoming Factor in Citrus Competition

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE controversy of "wooden box or carton — which?" must seem quite an involved one to the average reader of the Israel press, and one which should have been decided long ago by the all-knowing experts.

It might be interesting to note that the problem exists elsewhere and that the experts for the most part have been singularly incapable of ruling one way or the other on which is ultimately superior. However, since oranges must be shipped in some kind of container, the preference has fallen to one or the other on the basis of custom, ease of packaging or handling or economy.

Speaking as a member of a group of 10 Israel journalists who joined a tour of half-a-dozen European countries and the U.S. for the express purpose of trying to conclude which kind of packaging is best suited for our export fruit, I have learned that the carton offers the cheapest method of getting loose citrus into a manageable container, but in its present state it has definite disadvantages in handling, disadvantages which I believe can be overcome through research.

Our trip halfway around the world was organized, and paid for, by the Better Packaging Institute, a body set up by several world suppliers of kraft paper (used in the manufacture of corrugated carton) and the Cargal Company.

One decisive point in their favour was clear, however: the carton naturally lends itself to mechanised packaging methods, and if "Jaffas" are to expand their market by appealing to an ever larger circle of consumers, the cost of the fruit, of which packaging is not an insignificant factor, must be cut.

Packing Houses

California, which today ships all its fruit in cardboard, boasts the most modern, highly automatic packing houses in the world, a marvel to the eye. Even with rising costs, and in spite of the enormous distances involved, California lemons were the only ones to be seen on the London market — a fact attributable in part to the negligible percentage of the cost spent on packaging, thus keeping the price of the fruit within the reach of the thrifty housewife.

The cartons we saw, incidentally, had travelled 12 days from California in cooled rail cars before boarding unventilated ships in New York or Montreal for the Atlantic crossing. They were in excellent condition after their 21-day voyage from the packing house. The fruit was unwrapped, although paper pads impregnated with diphenyl (a rot deterrent) were placed top and bottom.

Moreover, California, which like Israel specializes in an eating as opposed to a juice orange, must keep its product reasonably priced on the American market to meet the competition of deciduous fruits — hence the need for reducing handling and shipping costs. The lesson is obvious. The extra shilling or two knocked off the price of a case, the penny or two off the price of an orange, means the consumer's choice of a citrus fruit in preference to apples or pears.

Another aspect of West Coast citrus handling experience — the use of cold storage and cooled carriers for the fruit — deserves serious consideration here. We have long disregarded the advantages of refrigeration in our fruit exports, and the quality of our product has suffered accordingly. The "Jaffas" on sale in London today are handsome oranges, but they have that end-of-season taste and pulpiness so familiar to us here at about this time of the year and a little later. California fruit, on the other hand, is cooled as soon as possible after picking and shipped in a semi-refrigerated state (about 16 degrees Centigrade). The California shipping season is thereby lengthened by several months, the increased volume of sales more than compensating for the cost of cooling.

Retailer's Convenience

Of course the carton or the crate do not go directly to the consumer. He only sees the fruit stacked neatly at the greengrocer's. It is the importer, and of course ultimately the retailer, who must buy the packaged product. Here again, there are certain advantages to the smaller cardboard container.

Marks and Spencer, who retail about 200,000 cases of Israel citrus a season, insist on cartons for several reasons. Employing for the most part girls in their 237 shops, they find that the large wooden crate is too bulky for handling by their sales personnel. In addition, the empty wooden containers, whether Bruce or the 90 pound "74," occupy valuable storage space and constitute a fine hazard.

Because Marks and Spencer is a large chain striving for marginal savings in order to operate at a profit, the extra man who would have to be on hand to move the wooden boxes in each store (and citrus is the only commodity arriving in containers too large for the girls to handle) is an important consideration and one which will eventually determine the buying habits of other chains. This firm has found also that inland haulage rates, calculated by weight, give a decided advantage to the lighter cartons.

Far From Perfect

Nevertheless, in spite of the obvious savings, many of the importers we met in Europe and the growers in Cyprus and Spain seemed cool, or at any rate unenthusiastic about the carton. And they had legitimate grounds.

Even allowing for the buyer resistance stemming from conservatism natural and common to every businessman, the men who deal in citrus export-import can remember the disastrous results of last year's experiment with cartons in Spain, when almost the whole shipment of several million cases arrived badly damaged at its European destination.

The fault, however, lay not in the carton as such, but in the fact that the packers chose a cheaper, and consequently weaker, cardboard than the one needed for the job. The carton used this year in Spain, manufactured by Cargal in Greece, is now proving its successful carrying properties, both overland and by sea from Spanish ports.

Importers recall also the incident of several years ago when Israel citrus packed in cartons was carried as deck cargo to Germany and had to be dumped after wet weather ruined the containers beyond repair.

A carton can be made which will withstand normal bouncing and jostling; stevedoring methods can be developed and demanded which will not injure the admittedly more fragile container; ships can be chartered that are provided with 'tween deck shelving so that the cartons need not be stacked more than eight high in the hold.

In view of the demand for more convenient containers and our own need to slash packing costs it is essential that the citrus industry take cartons seriously and get them improved along with the shipping and handling specifications in close cooperation with box manufacturers.

Against Decay

Nor have all citrus dealers been disappointed in cartons. The very drawbacks cited by the Citrus Marketing Board in its criticism of cartons are noted by its supporters to its advantage. The lack of ventilation condemned by the Board was praised by a large Cyprus grower as an inhibiting factor in rind collapse (a form of decay). The flexibility of the container, which the Board claims makes it too prone to damage, was described by a Florida grower as one of the chief advantages to the carton— in transit: the give-and-take of the side walls acts as a bellows to give the fruit the necessary ventilation.

Moreover, the freight differential of which the C.M.B. complains is apparently to the carton's disadvantage only in Israel. The British Conference Lines, which ship all of Israel's fruit, charges the same rate for Cyprus and Spanish citrus shipped in cartons as in wooden crates (freight for two cartons equals that for one crate).

Much has been written and rumoured about the Citrus Marketing Board's reluctance to purchase cartons being based on its vested interest in the import of wood for crates. It is significant to note that Sunkist, the marketing agent for more than 90 per cent of California's citrus, used to own its own timberland solely to provide wood for orange crates. When it became apparent that the carton offered too many advantages to be ignored, the forests were disposed of and the job of providing packaging material turned over to the paper companies.

The Bruce box was rejected by the California growers because though smooth, the sheets of veneer of which it is constructed are rough enough to make paper wraps necessary; they are dispensed with entirely in carton packing.

Common Market to 'Close' Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent

THE six nations of the European Common Market have decided to make themselves entirely self-sufficient in agricultural products, according to sources close to the European Market Commission in Brussels.

Confirmation of this would end any hopes that still remain of associating British Commonwealth countries closely with the Common Market. It would mean also that other agricultural producers who wish to trade with the Common Market countries could do so only by themselves becoming members of the organization.

Denmark in particular is placed in a difficult position by these latest moves. Agricultural interests would be severely affected by the loss of large markets in Germany, but Danish industry, which is heavily dependent on imported materials, fears that joining the Common Market would result in high tariffs on these imports, thus raising costs and making foreign markets harder to hold.

The argument seems to have been decided. It is difficult to believe that the Common Market would embark on a programme of agricultural self-sufficiency without the large supplies that now come from Denmark. The objective could be achieved only on the basis of a high-cost and inefficient agriculture which would itself raise living costs and industrial wages. Informed observers expect that a Danish decision to join the Common Market will be announced soon.

Such a move would have important consequences. It would reduce the amount of Danish produce sold in the British market, thus increasing opportunities for Israel, Irish, Australian and New Zealand producers, whose hopes of expanding sales of low-cost dairy produce on the Continent now seem finally doomed.

Single Crop Difficulties

It would also further accentuate the difficulties of Commonwealth countries such as Ghana and Uganda, which are largely dependent on single crops, such as cocoa and coffee, and which sell substantial quantities to the Common Market at the present time.

The prospect is that these would be excluded in favour of higher cost production from French tropical territories which would receive the benefit of tariff protection.

Only extreme pressure could have persuaded the Danes into thinking of abandoning their traditional close association with the other Scandinavian countries. That this could occur underlines, according to British opinion, the urgency for the other European countries to hammer out a common policy for their future relations with the Six before their trade is affected further.

Beersheba To Be Ceramic Centre

BEERSHEBA is on its way to becoming the centre of the ceramics industry in the country, stated Mayor D Tuviyahu at a Beersheba Rotary meeting that made him an honorary member.

The Charsin-Esh factory for refractory bricks will be ready for production in May. The Koor combine will open its central laboratory in Beersheba soon and so will Negev Ceramic Materials Ltd. The laboratories of the Dead Sea Works, at present still in Jerusalem, will also be transferred to Beersheba.

The Mayor estimates that within two years IL40m. will be invested in Beersheba building, IL15m. in industry and IL18m. in the construction of the new oil pipeline. He also expects a 35 per cent increase of the population within the next two years.

Frost Upset Banana Crop

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE unusual frosts of the past season have reduced the banana crop, upset calculations and sown doubts among growers who had contemplated expansion in view of the steady progress of banana production in Israel in the past decade.

Before the war the banana was grown only in the lower Jordan Valley, which knows no frost and has plenty of water for irrigation. This Jericho banana at first was cultivated by Arabs only, but after some attempts on the shores of the Kinneret, where the date too was first tried out, bananas spread to the whole length of the Jordan Valley, although it is not as warm as Jericho.

From there the banana was brought to Western Galilee, where cultivation was remarkably successful despite the fact that here the climate is no longer subtropical. A variety which continues to yield for five or six years was also introduced here. Trees in the Jordan Valley have a life of only two years. Topographical conditions in Western Galilee were such that the region actually had less frost than the much warmer nortern Jordan Valley.

Hopes rose still higher with better pest control, streamlined cultivation methods and the success of small-scale attempts at export. The fruit is too perishable to be shipped to much of Europe at present, but Malta has bought them and attempts have been made to find additional customers in other Mediterranean countries, while our growers learned more about ripening, packing and shipping. The home market remained the principal purchaser, paying very good prices for bananas, which have become a favourite food for young children.

Growers Unprepared

The growers were not prepared for this past winter's frost. There are some cold nights every winter, which makes banana growing more hazardous than in the tropics, but this winter the frost came later than usual and continued night after night. A substantial number of plants died, flowering was delayed by the prolonged cool weather, and much of the fruit was spoiled although it was wrapped. To make matters worse, a heat wave followed the cold spell, the bananas became overripe in a matter of days, and for days the growers sat sorting their crop, throwing away tons and tons of split fruit that could not be marketed. The losses have not yet been finally assessed but the Government has been asked to help the growers to the amount of IL4m.

We have approximately 18,000 dunams of bananas, which provide amply for the home market. Although only about 2,000 tons, less than seven per cent of the yield, are exported, experts insist that this amount could be raised substantially. But the winter's damage appears to have discouraged the growers. Most of them go in for mixed farming, and depend on the banana income to stop holes in some other branches.

Meanwhile the experts are looking into the possibility of heating installations. The main question appears to be whether a frost could be forecast early enough to put such facilities into operation. But heating installations are costly and may make growing costs prohibitive. The Government is concerned, but, with drought damage so great in the South this year, it appears that the Treasury will find it very difficult to compensate the banana growers as well.

Perhaps the time has come to look into the possibility of a comprehensive crop insurance programme that would build up a fund to meet just such contingencies.

Stocks and Commodities

Few Fluctuations in Tel Aviv

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was generally steady, with few fluctuations this week. There was also no uniform market trend. In the linked bond section, prices were steady, a few hardening slightly.

Very firm were the Palestine Electric's four-and-a-half per cent Second Preferred which advanced by 10 points to 315. In the Ordinary shares section Bank Leumi improved by three points, probably on account of the favourable balance sheet it recently published, while Africa Palestine, I.I.D.C., Kurdaneh and Palestine Potash also gained some ground.

Lodzia's four-and-a-half per cent cumulative participating preference shares advanced by a further five points, remaining buyers only, now that a final agreement is expected between the company and a group of shareholders. It appears that the company will redeem the preferred shares at par, paying them partly in cash and partly in instalments over a period of several years. The interest rate will also be very considerably increased.

On the "curb" conditions were rather dull with I.O.P. at around 275 and Naphtha shares approximately at par.

New York Recovers After Setback

THE Federal Reserve Board's expected credit restrictions did not materialise and Wall Street quickly recovered recent losses. Earlier profit-taking was readily absorbed and electronics, chemicals and transportation lead the recovery. Motors, tobacco and steel were also supported.

At the same time the President of the New York Stock Exchange warned investors not to speculate in low-priced stocks and recommended more caution in choosing investments. As a consequence, greater interest was shown in blue chips and the speculative fever subsided.

Dow Jones averages were 610.34 on April 7 against 601.71 a week earlier for 30 industrials, and 162.62 against 158.65 for 20 rails.

London Market Encouraged by Budget

THE income tax reductions envisaged by the new budget brought a very firm tone to the London Stock Exchange. Particularly favoured were industrials, which have been in constant demand in expectation of the Budget. The buoyant sentiment spread to most other sections.

The recent firmness of security prices in London has been matched in other European financial centres such as Germany, Holland, France and Italy, reflecting the ever-growing interest of U.S. investors in European stock exchanges. These investors, who are said to have recently placed something like $100m. in Europe, are looking for diversification of their investments and for better yields. It may be recalled that over $35m. were recently invested by U.S. capital in South Africa through the American-South African Investment Trust.

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Cotton Yarn Export Scheme

By Our Economic Editor

THE Mitex company, representing all Israel spinners except Ata, has embarked on its export scheme for cotton yarn not out of any particular enthusiasm, but out of the realization that the industry will have to dispose of part of the expected increase in the country's yarn output, which has been planned greatly to exceed domestic requirements.

Our yarn output in 1958 was about 20 per cent above 1957 and 50 per cent above 1955, and most of the increase was in the higher counts, in which there had previously been a shortage. However, productive capacity doubled between 1956 and 1958 (from 60,000 spindles to over 115,000). Besides, an additional 25,000 were being installed when the 1958 figures were provided, and 110,000 more planned in the new spinneries envisaged in the development areas (Dimona, Ofakim, Nazareth, Beisan, Kiryat Shmona and Beersheba. Moreover, the new equipment is mostly highly up-to-date, and its full-scale utilization has been facilitated by the increase in the size of spinneries.

When all the present factories have completed their expansion, we shall have four spinneries with 20,000 spindles and over (Cutna taking pride of place with some 26,000 spindles, followed by Ata, Gat, and Moller-Dee in that order) and another four of 10,000 to 16,000 spindles (Siv, Cottonia, Slilim, Sharon), while in 1955 all but two spinneries operated 5,000 spindles and below. If the existing equipment is operated in three shifts — as it should be in order to produce at competitive prices — the aggregate output may well be double domestic consumption.

In fact, the Minister of Commerce and Industry stated in his budget speech that most of the cotton yarn is to be eventually used for the local production of cloth, underwear, knitted goods etc., in order to export as much ready-made clothing as possible with the maximum intake of local labour. However, the clothing industry, which relies on know-how far more than on machinery, cannot expand rapidly, and for the time being the export of yarn must be taken in hand despite keen world competition.

Under the agreement signed by the spinneries, they undertake to sell abroad at least 30 per cent of their respective output. For every kilo of yarn delivered for export they will get 1.1 kg. of raw cotton (at the world market price) and IL0.600 on account of wages and other expenses (packaging and shipping). However, there is no price guarantee nor any special subsidy in excess of the usual export premiums. On the other hand, all the yarn delivered by the spinneries will be tested at the Institute of Standards or at the Institute of Fibres and Forestry products, and each spinnery will bear full responsibility for the quality of its products.

In order to provide the means for the initial financing of the scheme, the Mitex company has been given a three-month credit of IL1.5m. The agreement has been signed for 10 months, after which period the situation will be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained.

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Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Recruiting Office, — Rehov Poriah, (formerly 303), near "Noga" Cinema, on Sunday, April 12 1959 at 7 p.m.
Jerusalem District Recruiting Office — Rehov Beit-Lehem, corner of No. 1, Emek Refaim, on Monday, April 14, 1959 at 7 p.m.
Beersheba District Recruiting Office — Rehov Hama'apil, near "Keren" Cinema, on Tuesday, April 14, 1959 at 1 p.m.
Haifa District Recruiting Office — 32 Rehov Y. L. Peretz, on Wednesday, April 15, at 5 p.m.
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ON THE ALERT

The Moshav Movement in Israel

Definition: A Moshav Ovdim is a community of families who work their farms independently within a cooperative framework.

THE MOSHAV MOVEMENT: The Moshav Movement has today 217 Moshavim numbering 75,000 persons. Among these are 12 Moshavim Shitufiim where each family has its own house and completely runs its own family life, but the farm is communal. The Moshav movement, which is affiliated to the Histadrut, is the largest settlement organization in the country. Moshavim work 900,000 dunams and market 75% of the vegetables and 30% of the dairy products produced by labour settlements.

The principles of the Moshav Ovdim are, broadly speaking:

1) Mutual aid; 2) Cooperative buying and selling; 3) National land; 4) Self-labour.

The Moshav is based on the general meeting, which takes place about once every three weeks and is the highest forum. Once a year, the Annual General Meeting elects an executive committee and a secretariat for carrying out the policy of general meetings.

An important factor in the life of each individual farmer is the village accounting department, which not only acts as a bank but gives him a monthly account of the state of his farm.

The village handles all financial transactions with outside agencies for each farmer, thereby freeing him from worries.

Inasmuch as every village needs tradesmen and artisans, these are also members of the Moshav, but do not farm the land. They have a full voice in village affairs.

The Moshav Movement has absorbed far more immigrants than the other settlement organizations, because it offers farmers independence within a cooperative framework.

The Moshav Movement publishes "Tlamim," a bimonthly for all members; "Ma'anit," the monthly youth organ; "Bateiem," a monthly for new immigrant settlers; "Yediot," a fortnightly bulletin of current Moshav Movement affairs.

"Haikar Ha'oved" is the overseas branch of the Moshav Movement, which helps prepare the way for the absorption of settlers from overseas and helps them settle on the land.

The Federation of Agricultural Labourers

affiliated to the General Federation of Labour in Israel now numbers, in the eleventh year of the State, over 250,000 members — in independent farmers, as well as hired agricultural labourers and farmers in villages.

Jewish agricultural labourers were among the first to organize themselves — their organization dates back to 1911, i.e. nine years prior to the establishment of the General Federation (in December, 1920). With the establishment of the Federation of Agricultural Labourers, an instrument for training and for protecting the rights of Jewish labour was created.

The development of the Federation has been notable for its uninterrupted continuity. There are the labour settlements: the Kibbutzim, the Moshav and the Moshav Shitufi (collective, cooperative and semi-cooperative settlements respectively) and, further, the hired agricultural workers of the Moshavot (villages), active in all farming branches.

The following figures indicate the development of the Federation of Agricultural Labourers since the establishment of the State in 1948. In that year, there were 217 agricultural labour settlements with a population of 61,500, distributed as follows:

Kibbutzim: 145 settlements with 43,300 inhabitants, Moshavim (including Moshavim Shitufi'im): 72 settlements with 18,300 inhabitants.

In 1958, labour settlements numbered 530, with 190,000 inhabitants. Of these, the 230 Kibbutzim accounted for 83,000 inhabitants, while 281 Moshavim accounted for 90,000, and Moshavim Shitufi'im for 3,300 persons.

In 1948, the total number of dunams cultivated by all labour settlements amounted to 400,000, of which 83,000 were irrigated land. In 1958 the number of dunams under cultivation was 2,630,000, of which 600,000 consisted of irrigated land.

The Kibbutz, Moshav and Moshav Shitufi have absorbed tens of thousands of new immigrants, produce most of the food consumed by the Israel population, and occupy a prime place among growers of produce for export.

Apart from dealing with the general affairs of the labour settlements, the Federation also devotes a great deal of time and energy to the problems of labourers, who today number 125,000 members in Moshavot (villages).

Particular attention is paid by the Federation to the problems of hired agricultural labourers (numbering about 70,000) and packers — the latter are organized in an affiliated organization.

A special department of the Federation makes it its business to encourage agriculture in the Moshavot. The department has managed to establish nearly 50,000 smallholdings covering areas of anything from 2—6.5 dunams, used for growing vegetables, fruit trees or other purposes to help workers earn a living.

Particular attention is paid to the agricultural education of the young by the Education Department of the Federation, which takes a special interest in the younger settlements, most of which are peopled by new immigrants.

ABUNDANCE AND HUNGER

Two Themes at Agricultural Convention

By PHILIP GILLON

IN the days of the New Deal critics of Roosevelt gibed that he was resolving the paradox of "Starvation in the midst of plenty" by destroying the plenty. Part of the value of the First International Farm Convention is that it posed the different needs of the overdeveloped and the underdeveloped in dramatic juxtaposition.

Ours is an age of an agricultural revolution in progressive countries significantly analogous to the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in England 150 years ago: what steam and the spinning Jenny did for English industry, mechanization and science are doing for the world's advanced farmers. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of abundance.

Simultaneously the emergence of new countries in Asia and Africa has brought into dramatic focus the prevalence of hunger in these continents and the just determination of the inhabitants to raise their standards of living.

Seeking Guidance

These were the two themes which dominated the First International Farmers' Convention in Jerusalem this week. Both the meticulous public addresses by leading experts on the agriculture of nations, and private talks at kibbutzim or in hotel rooms, took the same turn: yields in developed countries are soaring, causing marketing problems; the so-called "under-developed countries" are seeking guidance towards plenty. In the Western world the scarcity of the War years and those that followed it are over; artificial insemination (with consequent improvements in herds and increase in returns per unit), chicken-breeding, plant selection, fertilizers and other scientific aids have made all farming calculations of a decade ago completely obsolete.

In fact, the problems of these farmers are strikingly similar to those of the Israelis, as evidenced by indignant meetings which took place during the last few months, when moshavniks complained bitterly that they had been misled by planners who had urged them to make the desert bloom like a rose but were now advising them that supply was uncontrollably beyond expectation, so that the rewards for success seemed markedly inadequate. The speeches of the Earl Waldegrave, from England, of Baron de Vleeschauwer, from Belgium, and of Dr. R. van der Plassche from Holland might provide a certain cold comfort for Messrs. Kaddish Luz and Raanan Weitz in their problem of explaining to the farmers the problems arising from too much success.

'Pleasant' Difficulties

These rather pleasant difficulties caused by surpluses contrasted starkly with the speeches of Martin Appiah Danquah, of Ghana, and Luis Rivera-Santos, from Puerto Rico. Professor Lowdermilk outlined the situation with his usual lucidity and passion: "The population of the world is now estimated to be twenty-eight hundred million human souls, and it is making the most rapid growth of history... to supply this explosive growth of population with foodstuffs each year some forty-seven million acres of new farm land must be brought into cultivation, or an equivalent increase in production from lands now under cultivation." Bertrand Russell has written at length about the consequences of the stupendous drop in the death rate in the underdeveloped countries without an equivalent restriction in the birth rate: although few people will agree that birth control must be a condition precedent to improved health services, it is certainly clear that the demands on the world's food supply will continue to soar astronomically.

Against this background it was natural that everyone should be so impressed by Israel's successful redemption and irrigation projects. Accustomed (as Israelis are) to be suspicious of propaganda, it was refreshing to hear it spoken so enthusiastically on the lips of visitors. After all, however cynical Israelis may be, the Hula has been drained and the "badlands" of the Western Negev and Lachish irrigated and settled. Our kibbutzim and moshavim are dynamic and progressive farms keeping up to date with whirlwind innovations. In fact, despite the country's natural poverty in resources, Israel was obviously among the countries which have something to give to others more than she was among the takers.

Nevertheless the exchange of knowledge was mutual — the Conference served as a clearing-house of ideas. Our agriculturalists will find themselves applying new techniques when the last visitor leaves.

Non-Political

Basically the intention of the Conference was rigidly non-political; it was intended for farmers, not for diplomats. Among the delegates were Spaniards, for instance, who come from a country which has no diplomatic ties with Israel. Farmers are practical people, suspicious of politics and propaganda. Yet the value of the Convention in Israel's efforts to gain friends and influence people cannot be underestimated. The high standard of Israel's agriculture and the country's apparent willingness to co-operate with anybody are even more potent in public relations than the Bible.

The day before the Conference ended a delegation arrived from Poland to set up an exhibit in Israel. Clearly the farmers behind the Iron Curtain must be experiencing very much the same developments as farmers everywhere. With the all-transforming techniques now available it seems that it should be possible for everyone on both sides of that Curtain to meet in a common assault on the bastions of hunger. It is to be hoped that the Israel Convention of Farmers will be only the first of many such in all types of countries.

KEREN HAYESOD—

The United Israel Appeal

has played a considerable part in the development of Jewish settlement. During the thirty-nine years of its existence, the Appeal has provided funds for the establishment of nearly 700 agricultural settlements.

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Sir Geoffrey and Lady Haworth at Kibbutz Sarid. Photo by Braun

Cheshire to Sarid

British Visitors in the Emek

SITTING in the dining-room of Sarid, a Hashomer Hatzair kibbutz in the Emek, near Afula, Sir Geoffrey Haworth looks so much at home that he might easily be taken for a foundation member. The truth seems to be that farmers are made from the same mould, whether they work under grey skies in the green pastures of Cheshire or in the Israel bright sunshine.

Sir Geoffrey, lean, soft-voiced and ruddy-faced, owns 920 dunams — "I've got accustomed to thinking in dunams instead of acres" — in Peover, Cheshire, 30 kilometres outside Manchester. He has a milking herd of 72 Ayrshire cows with 60 calves. His farm, highly mechanized, is worked by five men.

His visit to the International Farmers' Convention makes this his third trip to the country. His first was in 1917, as a soldier in Allenby's army.

He came again in 1951, accompanied by his wife, Lady Haworth, who had letters of introduction from Wizo in England.

The first thing that struck Sir Geoffrey on his 1959 trip were millions of trees where before he had seen saucers prepared for planting. The enormous growth in population was reflected by the number of new settlements.

The kibbutz had obviously taken Sir Geoffrey and Lady Haworth to its heart; the secretary, Abraham Mendler, said with admiration and affection that in his quiet way Sir Geoffrey had grilled them on costing as nobody else had ever done. So, too, when the distinguished guests were taken to the artificial insemination station at On, which serves 25,000 cows in Northern Galilee, he probed the organization with shrewd questions. He was struck by the great similarity of method in England and Israel and said that there is obviously complete interchange of information. The only difference seems to him to be that Israelis do not rely on the telephone and so the service is provided on set days and not by appointment.

England has just moved into an area where dairy supply has caught up on demand. The Government guarantees a set total number of gallons per year to producers, who have to decide whether to be content with supplying the liquid market or whether they should try to expand. The latter view, held by the minority of English farmers, is shared by Sir Geoffrey. Milk producers are trying to increase sales by using educational and publicity techniques; recently, together with the "Daily Mail," they arranged a remarkable exhibition in Manchester which proved a great success. Sir Geoffrey thinks that Israel producers may also face problems of abundance due to the great technical and scientific changes, particularly the upgrading in the quality of the cows.

"Living on the kibbutz has been one of the most interesting things I've ever done," he says, "I've felt completely at home. I would like to say that what strikes me most is the idealism. Why, my kibbutz says that under no conditions will we exploit outside labour."

The "My" and "We" are surely sufficient proof that the kibbutz in the Emek (looking exceptionally beautiful at the moment) is very close indeed to that farm in Cheshire.

P. G.

FARMER MEETS FARMER

By REX DALNY

"THE week we spent in the kibbutzim and moshavim before the Convention was an unforgettable experience," said one of the delegates to the Farmers' Convention. In fact this seems to have been the general decision; the actual Convention, with its multi-lingual addresses, could have taken place anywhere.

The most remarkable feature of these visits was how completely at home the visitors felt. An English gentleman-farmer on a Hashomer Hatzair kibbutz; a Dutch Trappist monk in a synagogue; a group of Cypriots in the living-room of a Russian Jewish veteran; an Italian couple on honeymoon in a kibbutz; some Spaniards carefully emphasizing that their visit was entirely private and had no diplomatic strings — all of them had in common a feeling, not only of being welcome, but more so, of belonging. "I felt as if it was my own house," said T. Galitz, a burly Afrikaner farm manager from South Africa's Sundays River citrus belt who was at the moshav of Tel Adashim. "I did just what I liked. There were endless cups of coffee even before I asked for them." (Coffee is the national drink of South Africa; on the farms it is an essential part of the folk-culture.) "It was wonderful — I just can't find the words to express it."

The farmers came to Israel from a variety of motives, many to learn, some to observe, a few to see a new country in favourable circumstances. The group of 30 Cypriots celebrated their island's newly-obtained freedom by joining a special excursion to Israel. For more than 80 per cent of them it was their first trip off the island. Many of them spoke only Greek. A number were placed at Tsur Moshe, a Greek-speaking moshav, and the others used elementary English and their hands to talk to their hosts. Several went to Kfar Vitkin.

EOKA Partisan

Their spokesman, Vassos Appios, the leader of the group, was a teacher-farmer who had spent four years with E.O.K.A. as a teacher in the mountains. He had once made a trip through Europe to the Moscow Youth Festival and had recorded the story of his travels in a book which he printed at his own expense. "We did not come for pleasure, but to learn, so that we can go back to help our country," he explained. Twenty-three of the Cypriots were citrus-farmers owning 20-dunam plots; on the moshavim and kibbutzim they concentrated on learning as much as they could about the irrigation and spraying of the groves. Appios stayed with Jesera Barr, born at Kfar Vitkin, and his Canadian wife, Naomi.

Of the four Spaniards two were agronomists, one a vice-president of the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, another a legal adviser to the Spanish Government. They had heard a great deal about the kibbutzim and moshavim and hoped to find out a great deal about the social and economic structure of these organisations. Their searching questions had kibbutz members sweating hard over problems about which they had little knowledge and which they had never even considered. "The friendship and respect we found in the kibbutz we will always remember," said Don Jose Navarro Villodre, "even though we doubt whether the kibbutz is suitable for imitation in our country. Every country searches for forms suitable to its own needs."

Intrigued With Kibbutz

Generally the entire conception of the kibbutz obviously intrigued all the visitors. Louis Buffenstein, of Southern Rhodesia, famous among Israel farmers because of the nine annual Buffenstein awards for the best livestock in the country, declared that he was tempted to give up his tobacco and stud stock farm to become a kibbutznik. He felt that the people of Kibbutz Mizra, where he stayed, were among the happiest he had ever met in his life (despite the prizes in his name, this was his first visit to Israel in 30 years). Rolf Bjornstad, editor of Norway's national agricultural newspaper, "The Producer," thought the people of G'vat (particularly the children) simply incredible, although he could not see the kibbutz as an article for export.

Dr. Blanche Gaillard, a scientist from the Wageningen Agricultural University in Holland, said that she had come to Israel simply to see the country and to get to know the people, because she had many Jewish friends in Holland and had read a great deal in the papers. She stayed with the family of Nathan Shor, at Moshav Beit Shearim; Nathan had studied at Henge and Utrecht, his wife Hannah had come from Vienna and was a pioneer settler at the moshav. "What surprised me in Israel," said Dr. Gaillard, "is the gaiety and the optimism — and, perhaps, the fact that the people are so noisy and boisterous. Then I was amazed by the Negev — I had never before seen a desert!"

The visitors are now touring the country in the way to which tourists are generally accustomed. Those few days when they entered into the family life of the country's farmers were great salesmen of Israel. Perhaps other conventions should add th' plan 'o their usual junkets — lawyers to stay with lawyers, doctors with doctors?

Rate of Investment Profit Needs Review

By MAURICE SACHS

ONE of the measures of capital profitability is the rate of income or rate of profit. But while each sector can thus be compared with the rates of other sectors, the computation of profits on a national scale presents a difficult problem. To that end we must first evaluate the capital of each sector.

Concerning agriculture, we can say that the capital invested in it is composed of the value of the land plus the value of the livestock plus new investment. In 1952, for instance, we find that the cultivated area was 3,475,000 dunams. Multiplied by a price of IL180 per dunam of J.N.F. land, this works out at IL625m. The value of the livestock was IL40m., and since new investment that year was IL6im., the agricultural capital was IL726m., as the income from agriculture that year was IL104m., the rate of profit would be 14.3 per cent.

This method cannot be applied with equal facility to the other sectors of our economy. Even in agriculture we cannot rely on the above figures, as most arable land was purchased by the Jewish National Fund over a period of 50 years, and present land prices are therefore understated. It should be noted that the JNF gives the land to farmers on lease for 99 years.

But there is another method of finding the rate of profit when yearly investment figures are available. It consists in taking the new investment of a given year and finding out what increase in income results from it over the previous year. Since the results of one year's investment do not appear immediately or in the following year, one must take the average of several years and consider that as the real rate of profit. To illustrate our idea, we shall apply the method to the agricultural sector (in millions of pounds at 1952 prices):

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Annual Investments	70	64	61	66	75	80	82	91
Agricultural Income	88	94	103.8	114	141	135	183	164
Increase of Income		12	10	10	27	—6	17	12
Rate of Profit (%)		19	16	15	36	—7.5	30	15

The rate of profit was computed as the relation between the increase in income and the investment of the preceding year. The average of all the rates of profit was 16 per cent, which is what can be considered as the rate of profit of Israeli agriculture.

The same method can be applied to the other sectors, or at least to some of them. In industry it yields an average rate of profit of 31 per cent, in transport 24.3 per cent and for the economy as a whole 30 per cent.

From the above table, we can easily see how big the difference is between the rate of profitability of agriculture and industry. The method is a good indicator: it shows which sector brings the higher income and in which of them we must invest our capital.

The industrial sector in Israel brings in a higher profit than in advanced countries, where the rate is 25 to 30 per cent. But this is due to the high prices of manufactured goods protected by high import duties to prevent external competition. On the other hand, the relatively low rate of profit in the agricultural sector shows that it has been over-invested while the non-agricultural sector is under-invested. Hence further capital investments should be directed to industry. Our case is similar to that of the underdeveloped countries, where there is an over-invested agricultural sector which yields small profits, while the industrial sector is under-invested and unable to satisfy the needs of the population.

This lack of a balance in the general structure of capital investments cannot but have a depressing effect on the average national income, and is the prime cause of the country's relatively low standard of living. Moreover, since farming families are generally bigger than in the urban sectors, agricultural income *per capita* is considerably lower than in the non-agricultural branches.

The importance attributed to agriculture in Israel is clearly shown by the sums allocated to it from the Development Budget — IL22.5m., or 30 per cent, in 1951/52, and IL90.7m., or 38 per cent, in 1955/56. Substantial investments have also been made by the Jewish Agency but the private sector invested an almost insignificant sum. It is only natural that private investment seeks the higher profits of industry.

Under normal conditions the differences between rates of profit and income *per capita* in agriculture and the non-agricultural sectors would have brought in their wake a flow of capital to industry, etc., equalizing the income rates in the long run. That this does not happen here is presumably due to the special subsidies, rebates and other facilities given to agriculture. But the problem seems important enough to call for a close examination of our investment and development policy.

Agricultural Exhibition Opens Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Agricultural Exhibition that opens at Beit Dagon on Tuesday will stress the professional achievements of the various branches of Israel farming.

The Citrus Marketing Board will demonstrate cultivation and pest control methods and harvesting and packaging techniques. The other fruit growers will all be represented as well. Over 10 dunams will be devoted to "live" exhibits of the various branches of animal husbandry, where farmers will be able to meet and discuss the latest advances in methods and equipment.

A special section will be devoted to industrial crops and their role in the rise of Israel exports.

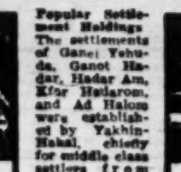
YAKHIN-HAKAL Enterprises מפעלי יכין-חקל

AT THE END OF 1958

Citrus by-Products
15% of all citrus by-products exported are processed by Yakhin Canning at Petah Tikva. 95% of these by-products are destined for export. The new enterprise for the production of Pectin from citrus peel will soon begin production — a final link in the total exploitation of citrus fruit.

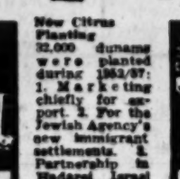
Marketing of Citrus
22.5% of all citrus exported during 1957/58 was supplied by Yakhin - Hakal from a fruit bearing area of 30,000 dunams belonging to about 1,000 grove owners. In addition to Yakhin's five up-to-date packing plants there is the new packing plant at Ashkelon.

Popular Settlement Holdings
The settlements of Ganei Yehuda, Ganot Hadar, Hadar Am, Kfar Hadarom, and Ad Halom were established by Yakhin-Hakal, chiefly for middle class settlers from abroad, who contributed financially toward the development of their holdings by the cultivation of citrus.



Growing of Vegetables and Plants for Industrial Purposes
over an area of app. 4,000 dunams: cotton, ground nuts, beet sugar, etc. provided workers with 60,000 working days in 1958.

New Citrus Planting
32,000 dunams were planted during 1958/57: 1. Marketing chiefly for export. 2. For the Jewish Agency's new immigrant settlements. 3. Partnership in Hadarel Israel Co. 4. Savings schemes for workers in Moshavot. 5. Participation in Hevrat Yakhin Matasim (Plantations) partnership with Ampal.



Cultivation of Groves
over an area of 25,000 dunams. Of these, 22,000 belong to 700 grove owners who provide employment — the rest is the company's property.

SUMMING UP:
The area of land under intensive cultivation by Yakhin-Hakal totals 60,000 dunams in all.
Annual Turnover: IL80,000,000. Number of Persons Employed: 3,000.

Co-operative Agricultural Centre of T'nuat Haherut & Betar Ltd.

38 King George Street, Tel Aviv

The Centre incorporates 13 agricultural settlements dispersed almost all over the country, among them Moshav co-operative farms and smallholders' settlements, Binai Nahlat Jabotinsky organization in the "Hakanaf Halevana" agricultural Farm, three youth farms and a fishing boat. We stand for the elimination of political parties in settlement organizations and grant every settlement a free hand to contact any economic body it desires.

The Centre encourages social and cultural life in the settlements, and supports folk-dance groups, choirs, orchestras, etc. in these settlements.

The Centre helps settlers by giving them agricultural instruction or guidance, economic advice, as well as with planning and development schemes.

The Fund of Herut & Betar Settlements gives loans for the development of settlements, loans to individuals and associations in settlements and supports the activities of the Centre. Its Capital is IL130,000.

The Centre is headed by a Board which is elected every year during the convention of the settlements.

THE CITRUS MARKETING BOARD of ISRAEL

Let Our Competitors Speak

Here are a few excerpts from an article published by a German trade journal, following an interview with a key figure in the Spanish citrus trade:

"Israel is ahead of her Spanish competitor and will, in all probability, remain so in the future."

"The two citrus producing countries offer direct contrasts of old versus new production and sales methods."

"Jose Sanches Manzaners very rightly gives 'organization' as the main reason for Israel's success.

"This success (of Israel's Citrus Marketing Board) is reflected in the results obtained in the export field. Market trends are closely watched and carefully studied. The results thus obtained enable Israel producers to determine the quantities to be sent to these markets, and to ensure Israel's favourable competition on the world market while ensuring good earnings."

We are proud to quote this opinion of a keen competitor of ours.

EDITORS' GALLERY: Luboshutz and Nemenoff

Musical Marriage and How it Works

LUBOSHUTZ and Nemenoff, who are now appearing as soloists with the Israel Philharmonic, are not only among the world's leading duo-pianists; they are one of the most charming and popular married couples in the world of music.

The theory of the attraction of opposites, sometimes denounced by psychiatrists, has worked out to perfection for Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, for in some ways they are as different from one another as Jerusalem from Tel Aviv. Perhaps the success of their marriage is due to the fact that the core of both their lives — music and playing the piano together — is the same, although their tastes differ.

Luboshutz, a very lively personality and a great teller of stories, loves crowds and cities, the feel of pavements under his feet, noise and excitement. Mrs. Luboshutz, who is quieter and more retiring than her husband, loves the country. Her special love is the mountains, where she likes to take long solitary walks. Mr. Luboshutz prefers the sea. "There is always a change of mood, colour, tempo in the sea," he says, "and then, too, on the sea there are always ships carrying people to cities."

Some years ago, the couple saw the fulfilment of a cherished dream — they bought a house at Camden, Maine, where Genia Luboshutz can enjoy her woods and Pierre Luboshutz has his ocean. Their place is called "Twin Keys" and although they never play solo concerts, they indulge in much solo practice in addition to hours of work together every day, so that their Maine home contains three pianos. They also have an apartment in New York which also houses three pianos.

A Parisienne of Russian extraction, Genia Nemenoff met her husband when she enrolled in a master class conducted by Russian-born Pierre Luboshutz in Paris for a small group of professionals. Their partnership started after they went to the U.S., some 20-odd years ago. Since that time they have appeared with all the major U.S. orchestras and make frequent European and South American tours.

The Luboshutz and Nemenoff theory of duo piano playing is based on the idea that while a piano solo is piano per se, two-piano works are not only quantitatively but also qualitatively more than that. They approach the function of an orchestra.

"We had an entirely different theory when we started to play together," says Mrs. Luboshutz. "We believed that our piano tones should be as nearly alike as possible. But after some time, we changed our minds. We decided that the tones should blend their individual differences rather than imitate. After all, the unique quality of duo piano music is orchestral richness, and orchestral richness depends on the variety of musical tone. Violins, flutes, oboes, do not sound like each other but they blend together."

"When we reached that conclusion, we changed our method of tone adjustment," Mr. Luboshutz continued. "From then on, we harmonized our individual tones to make them approximate to orchestral music. Tonal variations make for colour. Since the two pianos are no different in timbre, these variations must be achieved by volume and colour of the pianist's touch."

The duo-pianists will end their tour here with a performance with the I.P.O. at the Ein Gev music festival on April 28. When they were last in Israel in 1952 on a recital tour, they also played at Ein Gev and were so taken with the beauty of the spot that this time they have postponed their pending visit to Greece so as to be able to play again on the shores of Lake Kinneret. *J.M.B.*

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

TRAVELLING by bus from Nahariya to Haifa, I cannot but admire the toughness of the Israel perambulating public. One would have thought that bus travel was in itself a sufficient training for a difficult life, but an additional trial of strength in the form of a radio raises our endurance norm to what must be a world record of discomfort.

•

WE start out from Nahariya to the strains of Arab music played at the top of the volume. I choose the seat furthest away from the radio only to find that a thoughtful management has provided several loudspeakers so that no millimetre of space shall be left in doleful silence. Two people sitting behind me and conversing in Hungarian are obliged to raise their voices to a bellow in order to make themselves heard. Similar adjustments are going on all over the bus. As it steadily fills up, the yelled conversations increase and compete with the grinding of the gears, the roar of the motor and the blare of the radio, which is now playing Strauss waltzes. A gentleman standing over me is beating time with his briefcase and humming out of tune. The cacophony of noise is almost — though unfortunately not quite — stunning.

TRY to read a newspaper but the words of the songs now being diffused seem to superimpose themselves on the print and instead of finding out what Edward G. Robinson said can only see "Tew Aar my Destinee" in jagged letters followed by — if my ears do not deceive me, which I hope they do, "Stupid Cupid" and "Ani Purim." This seems to be a request programme. Think how nice it would be if someone had requested five minutes of quiet. Shall never know what E.G.R. said now.

•

AS we hurtle onward I can just catch a glimpse of the driver through the crowds pressing round him. He is giving change with one hand and twiddling the knobs with the other. Presume he is driving with his feet. He seems not to be able to find a programme that appeals to him and he tries them all, from Radio Ramallah to "The Voice of America." Daresay this is more desirable than the possibility that he should become absorbed — let us say — in a quiz game so that he will forget to drive the bus at all, or abandon the wheel for a pencil and paper to write down the answers. Suppose we must be thankful that we haven't got television.

Vietnam New Family Law Gives Trung Sisters' Day Special Meaning

By John Stirling

SAIGON.—ONCE a year the fragile, soft-voiced women of Vietnam reveal themselves in their true character. Clutching ancient bronze halberds and spears, brandishing pink, yellow and scarlet banners, they parade in thousands through the streets of Saigon. Under the flowing white robes the spirit of the "Trung Sisters" burns with a hard, bright flame.

The Trung Sisters, daughters of a mandarin, were born in the first century C.E., when North Vietnam was under the domination of the Chinese. When the Chinese Viceroy murdered the husband of one of the Trungs, the sisters became avenging Furies. Trung Trac and Trung Nhi raised an army of women, attacked the Viceroy, drove him across the frontiers, recaptured 65 cities and set up a kingdom with Trung Trac as its ruler. But the Trung Kingdom lasted only four years, for the depraved Han Emperor of China sent a new Viceroy and a considerable army. The army had orders to go into action without clothes. The Trung sisters and their female troops had no alternative; modest to the last, they fled the field and drowned themselves in the Hat Giang River.

This year, as usual, the parade was led by girls, in the costume of the Trungs, mounted on two elephants. Attendants held over them huge gold-fringed umbrellas, the ancient symbols of royalty in Asia. Behind the elephants came a posse of women leading ponies—symbolizing the shock troops which routed the Chinese.

The women wore no uniform, but Vietnamese costume, stereotyped over the centuries, gives a general impression of sameness, like a march-past of a Guards division. Besides the plain, high-collared gown, falling to the ankle, each woman wore the conical hat of varnished straw (the "mollusc hat," as Graham Greene calls it) which is the most picturesque feature of women's costume in Indo-China. Seen from above it looked like a procession of small, varnished huts undulating down the tree-lined boulevards.

At intervals among the marching columns were floats on Army trucks and decorated to represent Motherhood, the Spirit of the Trungs, Education, Peace, and so on. The Dove of Peace was the most memorable float, with its body of white nylon, its eyes of motorcar headlamps, and its "voice" — a record-player installed somewhere inside, playing patriotic music.

The elephants, the sororities and floats converged on the centre of the city, where a magnificent altar stood, in red and ochre, with massive bronze incense burners and many-tiered umbrellas. Here the procession paused to do homage to the spirits of the ancestors. At a rostrum nearby, Madame Trinh, the wife of the Home Minister, who deputised for Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, the President's sister-in-law, distributed awards to the Women of the Year.

The citation of Mrs. Quy, who received the Silver Star of the Cross of Valiance, suggests why there were not more. Mrs. Quy, the citation said, is a staunch patriot and anti-Communist. This "caused her to fight valiantly Le Ngu, a Vietminh Communist provincial commissar," who sought refuge in her house in December 1958. The desperate Communist agent bit her in an attempt to free himself. But in vain. Mrs Quy took him into custody. His capture led to the round-up of more than 20 Vietminh (Communist Party) cadres and the seizure of important documents.

One felt this year that the Trung Sisters' parade in Saigon moved in a special aura of triumph; of gentle, female power. And this instinct was confirmed when the presiding lady, Madame Trinh, referred to the new "Family Law," which she pointed out "is the most brilliant achievement of Vietnamese women in the struggle for emancipation...."

The Family Law, passed only two months before Trung Sisters Day, has destroyed, at one stroke, the entrenched privileges of the Vietnamese male. It outlaws divorce, forbids polygamy and makes it impossible for the children of concubines to inherit their father's name or property. In all these respects the Family Law upsets the ancient family system of Vietnam (inherited from Han Dynasty China) where the male was allowed more than one legally-recognised wife and divorce was easy.

The Law was drafted, promoted and rammed through a reluctant National Assembly by Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu. Small, dynamic and exquisitely groomed, Madame Nhu has flattened opposition to her Law like a steam-roller by Faberge. In her, as in Mrs. Quy, one sees that the Trung Sisters are no isolated phenomenon, but a recurring fact of Vietnamese life. *(OPNB Copyright)*

Floor Mops Gain Glamour

A RAG is a rag is a rag was refuted at the Etun Weaving Factory in Ramat Gan this week when a variety of different types of scouring, mopping, and dusting cloths were shown to women's editors. The factory, the first in the Middle East to manufacture floor cloths, and famous also for its beautiful upholstery and interior decoration fabrics, this week celebrates its 25th year in business. Counting among its clients some of Israel's leading hotels, the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute, the Tel Aviv Cinema and Zim ships, as well as a large number of citizens who prefer locally made upholstery material, since 1946 the firm has sent some exports to South Africa and England.

Dr. Paul Horn, manager of the firm and a third-generation son in the same business, displayed some of the new materials being used in home decoration this year. Flower prints are out, he says, and striped patterns are increasing in popularity. The plant uses all types of yarn, wool, linen, rayon, cotton, raffia, but the trend is towards synthetic materials (nylon, dacron) and away from wool, he said.

Dr. Horn then demonstrated the firm's newest type of floor cloth, which has been named Yovel, in honour of Etun's 25th anniversary. Slipped on a stick by means of a plastic ring instead of being wrapped around it, the cloth can be manipulated every way without falling off.

Etun's standard floor mops now come in colours and can be used as a bathroom mat when dry. The weave, said Dr. Horn, is based on an old pattern created by his grandfather in Germany, and is reinforced with vertical and horizontal threads that do not run and can compete in quality with anything produced abroad. *D.L.*

Deborah Bortonoff photographed by Mirlin-Yaron during one of her current solo dance recitals.

Passover Delights Made in Advance

By Molly Bar-David

SCRUBBING and whitewashing, polishing and airing — what a job the Passover spring-cleaning is! And then, the big cooking for Passover Seder and the changed diet of a week's duration. Fortunately for the housewife, with Seder coming on a Wednesday night, one gets a rest the next day, before the Friday with its festive Shabbat cooking too.

There are some things, traditional to the fare of Passover, which should be made a few days in advance of the festival; so clean up a corner for the *kashrut* of Pessah, take out your new or prepared vessels, and get into the holiday mood with these dishes.

Schmaltz

While, fortunately, we can get very fine oil and even butter and margarine, *kasher* for Passover, in Israel, there is a tradition of using chicken or goose fat for the holiday, and indeed many of the Passover dishes — such as kugels — are what they are because of the fat flavour. However, I add oil to goose fat, which takes on the taste of the bird, brings down the overall cost and provides my kitchen with good liquid fat. Here is the way I combine the two:

Cut the fat and fat skin from a goose or fat chicken. Cut into small pieces. Cover with water and quickly cook the skin and fat. When almost all the water has evaporated, add diced onion (about one large onion for each fowl). Add about half a cup of oil for each cup of chicken or goose (raw) fat and skin. Reduce the heat and let the mixture simmer gently until the onion is brown and the cracklings crisp. If you have allowed the fat to become too hot, add a sliced potato to reduce the heat (and also clarify the fat) and when brown, remove from fire. Strain off the fat and put away for Passover. Save the cracklings (*greben*) for many Passover treats such as chopped liver, stuffing for *knaidlach*, potato dishes and other treats of the week.

"Eingimachts"

This is the most delicious preserve imaginable, and costs far less than bottled preserves. This one is made — believe it or not — of beetroot!

1 kilo beets, 1 cupful honey, 1½ cups white or brown sugar, 1 tbsp. ground ginger, 150 grams chopped almonds or peanuts.

Cook the beets in their skins. When done, peel and cut into small cubes (about 1 cm.). Bring the sugar, honey and spice to a boil and add beetroots. Reduce the heat and cook gently until syrup is thick (about half an hour) but do NOT stir during cooking, though one may tip or shake the pot a little to prevent scorching. Add nuts, cook up one minute more and pour into jars.

Rossel

This is the "Beet Sour" used as an ingredient in making borsht on Passover, which has its own unique, subtle, wonderful flavour. In cold climates this is prepared about a month before Passover, but in Israel 10 days are sufficient to prepare this Rossel.

Scrub beets and place in a jar. Cover with boiled water which has been somewhat cooled. Be sure that all the beets are at least five centimetres below the surface of the water. Keep in a sunny or warm place until Passover, by which time the roots will have sufficiently fermented to make Rossel Borsht as follows:

Meat Rossel Borsht

Boiling beef or bones (the more the better), 4 cups cold water, 3 cups Rossel, 1 large onion, 1 bay leaf, salt and pepper to taste, juice of ½ lemon, 1 tbsp. sugar, 3 or more egg yolks.

Cook the meat, onion, and bay leaf on a low flame until meat is tender. Add other ingredients except egg yolks and lemon juice, and cook 15 minutes more. Remove from stove and add lemon juice. Beat the yolks and add a little borsht at a time to the yolks until well blended, then add the yolk mixture to the borsht in the pot. The beets may be left in for serving, or a small boiled potato (cooked along with the borsht) may be put into each bowl. Once the egg yolk has gone into the soup, it cannot be reheated. However, it is a very good soup served cold also.

Vegetarian Rossel Borsht

4 cups beet rossel, 1 onion, chopped, lemon juice, sugar, salt and pepper to taste, 1 bottle sour cream, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 4 plain boiled potatoes.

Cook the Rossel with the onion for about 15 minutes. Remove from stove and add the juice, sugar, salt and pepper. Add the sour cream. Serve with a potato in each bowl and garnish with diced or sliced hard-boiled eggs.

"Haroset"

Haroset cannot be prepared more than a day or so ahead of the Seder, but it is well to have the ingredients on hand. *Haroset* has become as individual to every cook in Israel as her own stew. Because of the unavailability or the high cost of apples for many years, thousands of us learned to use other fruits in this nectar-like concoction. Orange juice and citrus rinds, chopped raisins and dates, peanuts instead of more costly nuts, mashed bananas and all manner of spices, with matza-meal as a stretching ingredient, all come into the new kinds of *haroset*. However, here is the old-fashioned recipe which is still one of the best — and most expensive.

½ cup almonds, ½ cup walnuts, 2 cups grated apple, 2 tbsps. sugar, ½ tsp. cinnamon, red wine.

Put everything through the food chopper, adding the wine at the end to make a paste.

Royal Wedding Takes Place Today in Tokyo

PRINCE AND COMMONER UNITED

By Ronald P. Kriss

TOKYO. — JAPAN is astir with the biggest social event in a generation — the wedding today of Crown Prince Akihito and commoner Michiko Shoda. The day has been declared a national holiday and not since the Emperor Hirohito, Akihito's father, was married 35 years ago, has the nation planned such a spectacle.

Interest in the wedding is tremendous. One reason is that the bride is the first commoner selected as a future Empress in the 2,619-year history of the Japanese throne. Another is that there has been a paucity of pomp in Japan since World War Two, when the nobility was abolished and members of the Imperial Family, the only persons who kept their titles, went on what amounts to a State pension.

In all Japan, only one person will actually see the ancient ceremony that makes Akihito and Michiko man and wife—an Ashinto priest. It will take place in the Kenabo, the holiest of the several Shinto shrines inside the Palace grounds. It will last only 15 minutes. The Emperor and Empress will not be officially informed that their son has married until four hours after the couple have taken their vows.

The moment Michiko awakens on her wedding day, probably long before sunrise, she assumes the title of Princess and abandons her commoner status. At 6.30 in the morning a limousine bearing the Imperial chrysanthemum crest will drive her to the "House of the Black Bamboo," inside the Imperial Palace. Here she goes through the intricate two-and-a-half hour ritual of donning her wedding costume.

The garment is called the "Junihitos," a 12-layer garment with flowing sleeves created for Court ladies a dozen centuries ago. Michiko will wear a borrowed gown, originally used when the Princess Teru was married. A long wig goes over her shoulders-length hair and finally she will be crowned with a precious tiara that was worn by Akihito's grandmother, the Empress Teimei. The tiara has been remodelled for her. Extreme secrecy surrounds the tiara, but it is known to have more than 1,000 diamonds set in a base of platinum.

Akihito and Michiko when they were engaged.

Akihito will not leave his Palace until 9.10 a.m., and it will take him only a half hour to don his ceremonial robes. He meets Michiko at exactly 9.45 a.m. and then the couple walks down a Z-shaped corridor to the sacred sanctuary. Akihito will report his marriage to his ancestors in the innermost sanctum and then the couple will kneel before the ritualist in the outer sanctum. Alone except for the Priest, Akihito and Michiko will sip golden rice wine from a cup to become man and wife. The time should be 10.15 a.m., the precise hour when Hirohito and the Empress Nagako ended their wedding ceremony on January 26, 1924.

In the afternoon, when they meet the Emperor and Empress, the Princess will wear a decollete dress and the Prince, striped trousers and tails. At this time, fish, abalone, sake and rice will be served, but remain untouched and uneaten. Instead, members of the Royal family will stick their silver chopsticks into the rice bowls to signify that they have eaten.

On the following three days the newly-weds will attend a total of six massive banquets to receive the good wishes of some 2,500 Japanese and foreign dignitaries.

It will cost Crown Prince Akihito less to be married than it did his father, a comparison of the two wedding celebrations revealed today.

The expense for Akihito's wedding is expected to total about $111,000, and this will cover not only the ceremony but also the three days of sumptuous banquets.

But when Hirohito was married the bill came to nearly one million dollars. The parties and celebrations were lavish; one of the larger items of expense was a spectacular show staged by the Japanese Army and Navy.

They received a 101-gun salute at the end of their ceremony. Akihito and his commoner bride will have only fireworks set off in their honour. *(U.P.)*

First Citation At Detention Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEARS of sympathy flowed at the Tzofiya juvenile delinquents institute for girls near Yavne when the girls last week staged a full-dress play about a girl who "went wrong" and then returned to the straight and narrow via an institution. The play, acted by girls aged 14 to 18, was presented to a large audience which came to Tzofiya for the institution's third birthday.

The play centred around a girl, Mary, who had been placed in an institution by court order. In revolt, she flees the institution together with another, older and more experienced inmate. A former inmate meets Mary in town and promptly informs the director and summons the police. (The policeman is one of the girls rigged out in police uniform.)

Mary comes before an investigating committee of the institution's girls, which forgives her, it being her first escape. She then finds her way in the institution, accepts responsible tasks, and gets her first leave.

The next scene shows Mary just back from her leave, falling on the neck of the institution's principal, weeping loudly and declaring that she has found her mother has taken to evil ways.

At this point, a wave of sobbing passed through the audience. Even at the "happy ending," when Mary is discharged from the institution, scrapes prutot together and so saves her mother, many handkerchiefs were being deployed by the audience.

The play was devised by instructors together with the girls' own cultural committee, which is headed by the girl who played Mary.

After the show, Tel Aviv District Court Judge Yitzhak Shiloh declared that he had rarely been so moved by the professional theatres. The Judge awarded certificates of merit to the overjoyed girls, the first they had ever received.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Giora Lotan, congratulated Tzofiya's 35 girls wishing them speedy happiness outside of the institution, and thanked the institution's principal, Mrs. Sarah Frankel, and the Ministry's Commissioner for Institutions, Mrs. Rahel Huttner.

Cleaning Windows, Mirrors, etc. For Passover

THE time has come when we can get down to cleaning windows (and, of course, mirrors, picture glass, etc.) before the Passover holiday without getting washed away in a downpour. It might be advisable, though, to hope for no more rain, and then set about this somewhat tiring job. (To make the job less tiring, however, we'd like to recall that in an earlier column we mentioned a new window cleaning liquid — Bareket — which really does an excellent job, saves a great deal of time and avoids arm-aching rubbing.)

It is best to clean your windows when the sun is off them. Before cleaning, dust your window frames thoroughly. Wash the windows either with the above liquid on a cloth, or with a chamois leather or cloth wrung out in warm water. Rub well with a dry cloth, and polish with a soft cloth or leather completely free of fluff. An old teacloth is good for this purpose. If your windows are greasy (particularly the kitchen window) rub them with a cloth on which you have poured a little methylated spirits. It has also been suggested that a liquid silver cleaning polish does the trick on windows. Use very little of the liquid, and when nearly dry, polish with a soft cloth.

Mirrors should be cleaned in the same way as your windows — i.e., with window cleaning liquid, methylated spirits or the liquid silver cleaning polish. Another suggestion is that a pad of whiting on flannelette rubbed on the mirror will also clean it. Polish in the normal way.

Problem Corner:

Our thanks go to the following readers for their suggestions on cleaning stains on plastic cups and plates without using steel wool: Mrs. Anne Gurevitch, Schunat Lampert 11, Kfar Saba; Mrs. Ruth Londsberger, Rehov Herzl, Ramot Hashavim; Mrs. Maurene Magen, Aminadav St., Jerusalem, and Mrs. P. Jacobs of Holon, all of whom advised cleaning plastic items with Economica. However, the times suggested for immersing the articles varied somewhat — a few minutes; five to ten minutes; one hour. There was also variation in the amount of Economica used — from one tablespoon to two litres of water to filling an entire saucepan with Economica. We think, therefore, that the amount used depends on how badly stained the plastic items are.

Two readers want help on the following:

(1) A simple, yet efficient and harmless combination for cleaning silver candlesticks which have become blackened.

(2) How to get tea stains (from strong English tea, made with milk and sugar) out of a lace tablecloth, the coarse type of lace cloth, but which at the same time is too delicate to stand drastic treatment.

(3) How to bleach two blouses which once were white but are now greyish — one of Swiss voile, or batiste, with an all-over embroidered pattern on white; the other of handkerchief lawn, with a lace yoke.

Can any reader help?

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Gulyas Soup

Vita's new Gulyas Soup made from Kasher beef, tomatoes, onions and other fine ingredients seasoned with red hot paprika.

VITA

Freshly cooked in your own kitchen, Vita's Gulyas Soup — a real treat every time you serve it.

2-3 Portions, 260 Pruta.

O.K. Advertising

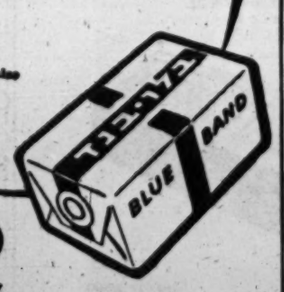
BLUE BAND for fine Sandwiches

Try this recipe:

HERB SPREAD

1 packet Blue Band Margarine
1 hard-boiled egg
1 boiled, mashed potato
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon chopped dill
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped celery leaves
3 large radishes, grated
2 teaspoons TELMA French Mustard
3 tablespoons TELMA Genuine Mayonnaise
½ teaspoon TELMA Soy Sauce
½ teaspoon lemon juice

— Mix all ingredients together thoroughly



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KASHER LAPESSAH

YEHUDA FRANKEL

Kibbutz Factory Designs Original Chinaware Line

By Esther Altman

THE exhibition of new designs in chinaware, which opened on Tuesday at the Club of the Working Mothers Organization in Jerusalem, shows a sincere effort on the part of Na'aman Ltd. to produce chinaware for the hotel and restaurant trade as well as for the home. It has more originality in design and motive than has previously been produced in the country.

The company's Technical Manager and Designer, Mr. Eric Rozevitch—who arrived here a year ago from Poland, where he worked at the Institute of Industrial Design — explained that he is trying to give his products a combination of Jewish and Oriental design. Speaking sincerely and enthusiastically, he compared the shape of his Shabbat candlesticks (which appeared together with most of the dinner and tea services) to the many domed buildings that are such an integral part of the Israel landscape, and the form of his coffee and tea pots to the minaret.

Cacti, grape leaves, sheaves of wheat, pomegranates, all appear as designs on dinner and tea services and coffee sets. On one blue-and-white dinner service, the design of graceful dancers was taken from a sketch made by Mr. Rosevitch while watching the "El HaMa'ayan" dance. A coffee service, shown at the exhibition in white with a black and gold design, and in lilac and silver grey, depicts the "Pomegranate Dance" at Dalia. It, too, was taken from a sketch by the company's designer.

One interesting tea service of 21 pieces (priced around IL55-IL58) is of pure white, with a pink almond blossom design. The design, we were told, was stamped on the china on Tu BiShvat as a symbolic gesture heralding the spring.

There are many exhibits of dinner services (32 pieces) and dinner and coffee services combined (44 pieces), as well as 15-piece and 22-piece coffee and tea services at reasonable prices. Gold edgings, rims and knobs are, however, used much too profusely. Many of the products displayed would look far daintier and more attractive without their rims of gold (and in some cases silver).

The factory, at Kibbutz Kfar Masaryk between Acre and Haifa, employs 150 workers, many of whom are new in this field. The company whose products are already found in all household stores, hopes to produce its items on a larger scale, with more original designs.

The exhibition, which has already been seen in Haifa, will be open until April 21.

ATA'S NEW NON-IRONS AT POPULAR PRICES

FOR the third season running Ata presents a range of low-priced fashion frocks that are hard to beat anywhere. Completely new this year is a full line of non-iron cottons in a burst of bright plaids, stripes and plain colours.

Ata's new range was presented this week in customer shows at Stock & Co., along with the Jerusalem firm's own collection in the higher price range.

In price Ata's collection runs from IL14 for a straight duster type frock that can be worn belted, to just under IL50. At IL39.500 they present a charming three piece suit. The skirt and boxey jacket are available in a cotton stripe that comes in black, grey, yellow or lilac, with a plain straight blouse to match. At IL17 they have seersucker material in a wide colour range.

A young girl's frock in a rainbow plaid at IL24 should prove most popular. It has a full skirt and the waistline back to normal.

Pique is also new to the Ata range of materials. One was shown in dark blue, with saddle stitch around the neck and down the front. It was priced IL33.500. In white pique Ata also presents a long straight-line coat. In white this coat is destined for great popularity at home and abroad.

Attractive summer slacks, with plain, square-cut shirts to go with, are practical wear for the younger generation. They sell for IL17.950 for the slacks, the shirts at IL8.950.

The wide colour range of the Ata materials, the non-iron quality and the smart styling, have not only proved a boon at home, but have brought Ata into the export market with remarkable success. The Scandinavian countries, as well as the rest of Europe, and England, have shown enormous interest in all the products of the Company.

H.R.

Fashion Show For Soldiers' Welfare

ENTRANCE to a fashion show for the price of coffee at the Dan Hotel is now being made possible by a number of leading business people in Tel Aviv, having as their motive the showing of their garments at a price most women can afford, and at the same time supporting the programme of the Soldiers Welfare Committee.

This information was given to the press at a meeting at the Dan Hotel on Wednesday, which was addressed by Mr. Fred Monosson of Boston, who spoke on behalf of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, in which he is a leading figure.

Each of the fashion shows planned will end with a lottery. Price of a ticket is IL1, and proceeds will go to the Soldiers Welfare Committee. The first show is scheduled for May 3, to initiate Soldier's Month. Invitations for this as well as succeeding shows may be obtained free at the Lafayette Accessories Shop, from April 14 (5 to 7 p.m.). Lottery prizes will be awarded by sponsors of the show: Lili Schleifer, Stefan Braun (clothes and furs); the Dan Hotel, which offers a free dinner for two, and the Soldiers Welfare Committee presenting a radio.

Nina-Bella will provide makeup; Mandler—shoes; Bebe Spitzer—hats.

Take Care Of Your Beauty

BEAUTY treatments were dramatized for women's editors in Tel Aviv last Thursday when Edith Kovacs, veteran cosmetician, opened her new beauty institute.

The average woman need not come for treatment more than once a month, Mme. Kovacs' assistant, Leah Cheyene, told guests, providing she gives herself a facial mask at home twice a week. Easy to prepare, it keeps the skin clear and soft and is important for women of all ages. If a girl begins to take care of her skin at 20 by giving it the necessary nourishment, she can prevent a tired, old-looking face, Mme. Kovacs affirmed. Unfortunately, she says, many young girls let acne, aggravated by the wrong kind of diet, ruin their looks for life.

Mme. Kovacs, who has practised cosmetology both here and abroad for the past 25 years, has some 40 beauty preparations of her own manufacture.

D.L.

What's On The Market

Curls Kept

SUPER-SOFT is Helene Curtis' new Spray Net that really leaves the hair soft, sweet-smelling and greaseless, because of its new ingredient lanol-laquer. Helene Curtis spray nets were introduced last year and women have found the aerosol containers most economical and handy in use — replacing bottles and tubes.

* * *

All-Age Toy

AN erector set for children of all ages is being marketed by Miromit, manufacturers of Supaslot, Slotted Metal Angle The game, Zootaslot, contains a large number of various lengths of slotted angle, nuts, bolts, and tools, in an exact miniature replica of the well-known Supaslot Angle. Attractively boxed, this Israel-made "meccano" is helping engineers build mock-ups of complicated structures, as well as providing an educational toy of durable quality.

PEN FRIENDS

DINA AGLAR, 12, of 1665 So. Monroe, Denver 10, Colorado, U.S.A., is looking for a pen friend of about her own age, to write to in English. Her hobbies are collecting stamps, postcards, match covers and she likes animals, sports, popular music and movie stars.

L. DAUBRESSE, Rue Daubresse 36, Jumet (Hainaut), Belgium, leader of a group of Belgian Youth Hostellers, wants to contact and to exchange letters and friendship with young people in Israel. Correspondence preferably in French.

JENNIFER TREVOR, 11, of 37 Argyle Street, Waverly, Johannesburg, asks for an Israel pen friend. She collects stamps and pictures of ballerinas, studies ballet and is the captain of her swimming team at school.

Israelis 16 or 17 years of age who would like to correspond with American students can write to MISS MARY STOTZ, 14 Oak Street, Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.

'Which' is Novel Consumers' Guide for British Buyers

By Miriam Dayan

LONDON. — "THE children preferred the juice with the most artificial flavouring, and the least vitamins," a Consumers Union secretary admitted. She was referring to one of the tests carried out by the Association on a variety of goods ranging from pens to washing machines. The findings are published, matter-of-fact and without frills, and the brand names are not avoided.

The reports are published in the Association's Quarterly "Which?" In 15 months, membership has reached 120,000, still rising by 2,000 a month. Reports have remained coldly factual, amidst the uproar of rival detergent ads, films, and television broadcasts interrupted — rudely, one would say — at the moment of suspense to demonstrate a product later proudly labelled in the stores "As shown on TV."

The Consumers Association has angered advertising agents, and stirred controversy in its questioning of the advertisers' right to depart from facts. However, we learn that many factories have welcomed its reports as a guide for comparison on a competitive market.

Children were not the only ones to taste bottled and canned fruit juices, which were also subject to rigorous laboratory analyses of composition and preservation. The results were published with comparative price per volume figures, and readers left to draw their own conclusions.

"All our capital comes from membership fees," dark, attractive Edith Rudinger, Secretary of the Association, told me in the cramped, top-floor Holborn office where "Which?" is published. "The money goes to purchasing samples of better-known brands of the goods we are testing, pays for the laboratory tests and for our publication," she added. She revealed that one of her more delightful jobs was going shopping — incognito — and spending in a big way. The samples are bought at large and small stores, in and out of London.

Washing machines and other semi-durable goods are submitted to performance tests, designed to show durability through long periods of wear and tear.

An opinion poll conducted among C.A. members to find which goods they most wanted tested revealed that they preferred either small items such as toothpaste, which are bought frequently, or one-time purchases, such as refrigerators.

Now being tackled by C.A. testers are detergents — after seven years of intensive "detergent battles." These have ranged from the housewives' doorstep, with callers presenting sample packets and pep talks, to benefit coupons inside packets and cut-throat under-cutting between firms. "Which?" intends to present some sober facts on the effects of various powders on hands, clothes and washing machines. One wonders whether they will summon the courage and the means to tackle the myth or reality of the filter cigarette's advantages.

The journal has dealt with some shoppers' puzzlers: slimming cures, and dry cleaners' responsibility for the clothes they handle have come in for critical assessment.

Careful to keep itself strictly independent, the Association avoids any commercial or political links. It does not issue marks of approval, and refuses to let manufacturers quote its findings for advertising purposes.

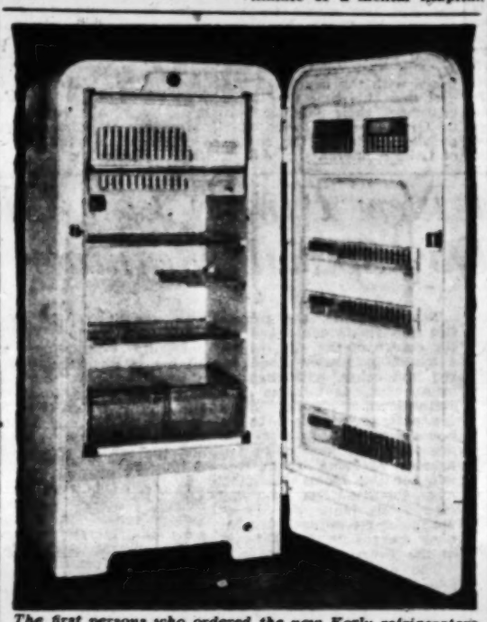
"If we were to issue a stamp of approval, this might be taken as setting a maximum standard. We think there should be no set ceiling for quality," Miss Rudinger explained.

With so much advertising today depending on glamour appeal, "Which?" prosaically confines itself to tangible qualities and hard facts. Occasionally, this has "de-bunked" notions of imaginary qualities fostered by persistent advertising. So keen is "Which?" to leave no illusions that one issue contains a survey of small cars — followed by assessments of the validity of the survey itself by representatives of the motor firms, and a motoring correspondent.

"We haven't time or money for campaigning, but we believe membership will continue to grow as people realize they need us," the Secretary declared. Membership today is mainly drawn from the "professional" or "middle class" sections. However, trade unions and women's organizations enjoy special membership privileges.

There is no doubt that the housewife in Israel would welcome objective consumer research if the small Consumers Association now struggling on voluntary contributions could muster the means needed to carry this out.

Whereas supermarkets arrived in English cities several years ago, they are still something of a novelty in some provincial centres. The same pattern which followed in the wake of the Rehov Ben Yehuda supermarket in Tel Aviv — competition to cut prices at rival stores, controversies with manufacturers about fixed minimum retail prices, and bulk buying by small traders organized as chain stores — is a contemporary feature here, and still novel enough to attract attention. As competition is stepped up, a frank shoppers' guide is perhaps the housewives' most candid friend.



The first persons who ordered the new Korly refrigerators had them delivered last Tuesday, the manufacturers, Friedman, of Jerusalem, have announced. The waiting list is now six weeks long with the factory working at full capacity to reduce the waiting time as fast as possible. This new refrigerator was put on the market two weeks ago and costs IL864, which includes a five-year guarantee.

World Problems of Mental Health

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

APRIL 7 was World Health Day. Each year the World Health Organization marks its anniversary by selecting a topic of moment to present to the citizens of all its members. Previous subjects covered were, for example, clean water and eradication of insect pests and, last year, on its 10th birthday (the W.H.O. was born just six weeks before the State of Israel), the Organization took stock of its progress. For 1959, the theme is "Mental Illness and Mental Health in the World of Today."

There can be no doubt that mental disease is the most burning public health problem of the day, for Israel no less than for other countries. The world over, mental patients fill more hospital beds than cancer, heart disease and tuberculosis together and for every inmate of a mental hospital, at least two others are outside, not ill enough to be committed to an asylum, not well enough to live normal lives.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

In the more developed countries, insanity affects about one per cent of the population and neurosis, severe enough to be partially disabling, about 10 per cent. Ten persons in a thousand in India are mental defectives, one and a half million Americans have mental disease and at least five per cent of French schoolchildren need psychological care and guidance. Israel has 30 hospitals which cater to the mentally sick and include a third of all our hospital beds.

In addition to frank insanity, imbecility and epilepsy, mental disturbances are often significant factors in criminal behaviour. One and three-quarter million serious crimes are committed each year in India, and the same number in the U.S., where one child in every 100 between the ages of seven and 17 is brought before the juvenile courts each year. America alone spends $3m. per day on treating the mentally sick. A recent survey of the position in Israel showed that we have nearly 4,000 beds for this type of disease (which cost at least IL10 each per day) and of which 98.5 per cent are always filled.

Mental disease is a complex problem with important economic, social and cultural ramifications. In England, the poor have five times as much schizophrenia as the rich; in Israel, Yemenites have half as much as immigrants from Eastern Europe. Broken homes were a factor in the lives of two thirds of the problem children of Paris, and it is well known that the disruption of family life in the wake of war, migration or acculturation difficulties produced a great increase in juvenile delinquency. For some people it is the strain of daily life that produces the breakdown, for others there is an hereditary factor and for yet others organic disease, in childhood or adolescence, triggers it off. An inability to adjust to one's environment is often at the root of alcoholism, drug addiction and suicide.

Ideas on the causes and treatment of mental ills have progressed a good deal since the days when patients were exorcised to drive out the evil spirits. With judicious combinations of tranquillizers, stimulating drugs and psychotherapy, many can be released from hospital and be treated as outpatients. A few years ago, only a small minority of patients was ever discharged from mental homes; today more and more patients are being treated in the open wards and outpatient departments of general hospitals. Slowly the attitude of the doctor to mental disease is being changed to one of mild optimism, and public opinion will follow suit.

The medical profession is limited, however, in that it progresses only in the direction of treatment. Far more urgent is to prevent mental disease but for that we need to know the cause. And the cause of much disease is so intimately bound up with the "progress" of "modern civilization" that we may have to reform society to achieve sanity.

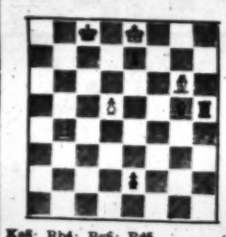
Chess

April 10, 1959

Problem No. 1231
Zoltan Zilahi, Budapest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf6; Qg2; Re1, Re6; Pb5, d4, f2, g3. (8)
Kc4; Re7, Rf3; Bd8, Bf1; Kte2, Kth3; Pb4, d3, d5, e5, f4, g4. (13)
Helpmate in two (3)
(With setplay)

Problem No. 1232
David Bronstein, Moscow
"Shachmaty in USSR," 1959



Ke8; Rb4; Bg6; Pd5. (4)
Kc8; Rb5; Bg5; Pe2, e7. (5)
Draw

The noted Soviet Grandmaster occasionally turns to composition. No. 1232 was published in the March issue of the Russian monthly, and will no doubt present considerable interest to players.

Solutions. Problem No. 1227 (Savir-Silbermann): 1.Qh1! R:e3/Q:h1/Rf3/B:h1/f3/other replies/ 2.Q:e4+!/ b:c/Q:f3/. Rf5/Q:h2/ Q:e4x. The tries (too numerous to put them all down) add considerably to the interest of this fine problem. **Problem No. 1228** (Skarbasik): 1.Kd3! — 2.Qd6x; 1.— Ktc6/Kte5/K:e2 2.Ktb4/Ktf4/ Ktc1x. 1.Kta6? (d7, e6) Qc3!: 1.Kte4? Ktf3!

National Team Championship Opens Tomorrow

The first round of the N.T.C.'s A division will be held tomorrow (play commencing at 10 a.m.): Zahal—Reti, Jerusalem—Lasker, W. Galilee—P.O. Workers, Bat Yam—Agla.

The semi-finals of the 10th Israel championship will open on May 4 and conclude on May 27 (10 rounds). The quarter-finals are still going on.

The Hapoel instructors course has been postponed till May, we have been informed.

Mar del Plata 1959

This important international yearly tourney is now in progress with Pachman (CSR) Ivkov (Yugoslavia) and Najdorf (Venezuela) in the lead. The full list of competitors includes Bobby Fischer, Bolbochan, Pilnik, Rossetto, Letellier, Mendes, Shokoron, Vealer, Emma, Sanchez. In the seventh round Najdorf beat Pilnik. Pachman was the leader with 5½ points out of seven.

The Bulgarian Championship (the 13th) held in Sofia was won by 22-year-old V. Popov, a student of the Sofia University. The winner scored 10½ points out of 15 and earned the title of Master. Ex-champion Bobotzov was second with 9½ points.

In Tartu (Estonia) Gunnar Uusi recaptured the title with 13 points out of 17, followed by Nej and Arulaid.

W. Germany Wins the "Little Olympics"

The West German selected (Unzicker, Schmidt, Darga, Pfeiffer) convincingly won the Clara Benedict Team Tournament Cup, scoring 15 points out of 20, and losing only one game on board 1. Austria and Spain were second with 10½ points each, followed by Switzerland nine, Holland eight, and Italy seven. A. Pomar, of Spain, scored the best result on Board 1 with four points out of five games.

Yugoslavia—Hungary 11½:8½

In a double-round 10-board match held in Belgrade (March 21-30) the home team (Gligoric, Matanovic, Trifunovic, Fuderer, Matulovic, Milic, Bertok, Karaklaic, Udovcic, Janosevic) beat the visitors (Szabo, Portish, Marcza, Rilek, Delli, Forintosh, Florian, Haag, Sulli, Beli) by 5½:4½ and 6:4. On the top board Gligoric and Szabo drew both their games.

Bulgarian Championship 1959
Game No. 779
Ragozin Defence

White: **Bobotzov** Black: **V. Popov**
1.c4 e6 2.Ktf3 Ktf6 3.Ktc3 d5 4.d4 Bb4 5.cd ed 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 g5?! 8.Bg3 Kte4 9.Rc1 h5 10.Qa4+ Ktc6 11.Kte5 Bd7 12.Kt:d7 Q:d7 13.f3 Kt:g3 14.hg 0-0-0 15. Kf2 Qe7—16.e3 Rhe8 17.Re1 Kt:d4 18.Q:a7 Ktc6 19.Qa8+ Ktb8 20.Bd3 Qf6 21.Qa4 Bc6 22.Ktb5 Kta6 23.Re2 Kb8 24.Rbd1 Bb6 25.Bb1 h4 26.gh rh 27.Kt:d4 Kte5 28.Qb5 Rg8 29.Kff5 Qg5 30.Kf1 d4! 31.R:d4 R:d4 32.e4 Kte6 33.d5 h3! 34.g4 Q:e4+ 35.Re1 h2! 36.Kg2 Qf4 37.Kg3 Qd2+ 38.Re2 Kff4+. 39.K:h2 Kt:e2 40.Q:e2 Qe1 41.Qf1 Rh8+. White resigns.

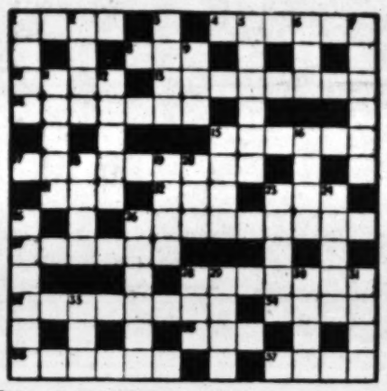
LENINGRAD-BUDAPEST MATCH

The following interesting game was held in the third round. Portish is the new Hungarian champion.

Game No. 780
White: **Portish** Black: **Talmanov**
1.c4 e6 2.Ktc3 Bb4 3.e4 c5 4.Qg4 Kf6 5.Ktf3 Ktf6 6.Qh4 d6 7.Be2 Ktc6 8.0-0 h6 9.d3 Rh7! 10.Kte1 Ktd4 11.Bd1 g5 12.Qg3 e6 13.b4 Kte6 14.Ktc2 B:c3 15.b:c Ktf4 16.d4 Rg7 17.Qh2 Kt:e4 18. Bf3 Kt:c3 19.d:e d:e 20.Bb2 e4 21.Bd5 Ktce2+ 22.Kh1 g3! 23.f:g Kt:g3+ 24.Rg1 Kte2+ 25.Kf2 Qf6+. White resigns.

Solo Dance Recital
Deborah Bertenoff
Jerusalem, Y.M.C.A., Saturday, April 11, 1959 at 8.30 p.m.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Might you miss a catch through wearing it? 4. Ideals, but not for men. 8. Patient task? 10. The point is that you mustn't go. 13. Etonian sport. 14. It may stick out a mile that there's a foreigner in the street. 15. Is much used in soccer. 17. Knave of clubs? 21. Take action. 22. One might dig it up. 23. Don't do it! 26. Multi-coloured musician. 27. More than a pot to be drunk. 28. Does he leap about in ungentlemanly fashion? 32. Once a carrier; now a shipper. 34. How to address the king of horses? 35. It's inevitable. 36. Very fast. 37. This hook may hurt.

DOWN. — 1. Catholic worship. 2. It's silly to play it. 3. Does it tend to keep the swan from flying up? 5. It's all too easily drawn. 6. Friday without cook! 7. Dark men? 9. Bather? Not her! 11. Though plural, it's only one call. 12. Just a bit. 15. Cooled with sugar? 16. Journey involving a mishap? 18. She cracks a nut. 19. Put a novel girl in, and unite. 20. Exist in a backward age? 23. They must be significant. 24. One direction all the time? Certainly not! 25. Annoys superior cliques? 26. Rained cats and dogs. 28. A chance tube travellers always take. 29. Mediterranean port? 30. They're square and solid. 31. The remainder don't work. 33. The type you can eat?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bank. 4. String. 8. C-op. 10. Rolling pin). 13. Soul mate (sole). 14. Braised. 15. Bricks. 17. High hopes. 21. (tit for) Tat. 22. P-al. 23. (Uncle) Sam. 26. Tentacles. 27. Can-can. 28. Ailment. 32. Richmond. 34. Pate. 35. Dot. 36. Direct. 37. Flak.

DOWN. — 1. Barb. 2. No-la. 3. Rose. 5. Tilers. 6. Ida. 7. Gr-ease. 9. Pod. 11. Orbit. 12. Light (fantastic). 15. Belt. 16. Coal. 18. Gain. 19. Open. 20. Pan. 23. S-camp. 24. Meant. 25. S-cared. 26. Tarmac. 28. And. 29. Idol. 30. Earl. 31. Tea-k. 33. Car (park).

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